PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE TWELVE PAGES.

Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

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Richest in Cream
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,413.—New Series.] BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.



LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday 4-30 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
16th May	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
*23rd „	ARABIA	7903	......	
30th „	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
6th June	PERSIA	7951	......	
13th „	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
20th „	OCEANA	6610	......	
27th „	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
4th July	EGYPT	7912	......	
11th „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9621
18th „	PENINSULAR	5294	......	
25th „	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912

* Will call at Malta.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

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GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
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PASSENGERS met on arrival.
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PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	11th June 1908.
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	9th July. „
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	6th Aug. „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	3rd Sept. „
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	1st Oct. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	29th „
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	26th Nov. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	22nd May 1908.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	19th June „
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	17th July „

For further Particulars apply to—
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Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
LEVANZO	6,000	Belsito	15th May 1908
F. RUBATTINO	4,580	Mancini	15th June 1908
D. BALDUINO	4,580	Maganzini	15th July 1908

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 155
Return tickets available two years	„ 900	„ 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class Rs. 550. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
MOHIA	5,000	......	17th May 1908.
CAPRI	5,000	D. Pedone	17th June 1908.
ISCHIA	5,000	......	17th July 1908.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 190.

For further particulars, apply to—
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The Rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 for cash in advance, including delivery.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.



INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LHASA	2,171	Mon. 18th May	11 a. m.	D & C.*
KOLA	1,205	Thur. 21st May	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,170	Fri. 15th May	6 a. m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on MONDAY, 18th May, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on THURSDAY, 21st May calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "FAZILKA," 4,152 tons, sailing on or about 23rd May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

14th May, 1908.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1908.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June 1908.
KOERBER	5,201	A. Foresti	1st July 1908.
F FERDINAND	6,046	......	1st August 1908.
PERSIA	5,89?	G. Bartole	1st Sept. 1908.
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st October 1908.
KOERBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Nov. 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
*PERSIA	5895	G. Bartole	25th May 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years, THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Merseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	6317	F. Tarabocchia	25th May 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the
AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.



ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY via KARACHI to LONDON (via MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. Single. Rs.	A. Return. Rs.	B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. Single. Rs.	B. Return. Rs.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	337	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	935	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*990	489	809
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	–

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

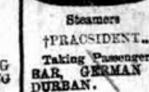
SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
City of Benares	..	......	May 20	......	June 5
City of Calcutta	..	May 22	June 19	......	July 5
City of Karachi	..	June 4	......	June 22	July 8
Trafford Hall	..	June 22	......	July 10	July 26
City of Paris	..	July 13	......	July 31	Aug. 16
City of Manchester	..	July 20	......	Aug 8	Aug. 24
Merton Hall	..	Aug. 6	Aug. 21	......	Sept. 7
City of Calcutta	..	Aug. 22	......	Sept. 9	Sept. 25
City of Karachi	..	Sept. 8	......	Sept. 26	Oct. 12
Trafford Hall	..	Oct. 12	......	Oct. 29	Nov. 14
City of Glasgow	..	Oct. 18	......	Nov. 5	Nov. 21
City of London	..	Nov. 7	......	Nov. 25	Dec. 11
Merton Hall	..	Nov. 20	Dec. 5	......	Dec. 22
City of Calcutta	..	Nov. 26	......	Dec. 14	Dec. 30 1909
City of Karachi	..	Dec. 15 1909	......	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
Trafford Hall	..	Jan. 10	......	Jan. 26	Feb. 11

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agent ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS. Bombay

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.



THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
†PRAESIDENT	3400	Muhlbauer	18th May.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

†Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—
A. STRANDES, *Agent,*
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 8TH APRIL, 1908.

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BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA. LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL........ £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND........... £ 660,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong,	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa,
Lahore.	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar,	Kandy.	Entebbe.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
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HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Manager.*

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND PANAMA.

Capital paid up.................. Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits.............. Gold $3,459,038·08
LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Canton.	Kobe.
Calcutta.	Manila.	San Francisco.
Singapore.	Cebu.	City of Mexico.
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THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.
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F. H. SUTTON, *Manager.*
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

COX & CO.,
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HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... „ 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt. Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.

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INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

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The OLIVER Typewriter

MUST be the Machine of your choice. ITS VISIBLE WRITING Feature, great manifolding Power and Reliability have made it the SUCCESS that it is.

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Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

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Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

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Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour Rs. 2-8

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.,
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To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

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THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.
Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.
Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.
Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamonds Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

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BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH. ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

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From 1st May,

BUT NO

REDUCTION IN QUALITY.

"British is Best."

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY, and 14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

New Price Lists can be had from all Motor Dealers, or direct from the above address.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL......................£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ....£ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. *Manager.*

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF INDIA, LD.
HEAD OFFICE:—LAHORE.
Branches and Agencies in all the Principal places throughout INDIA.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 25,00,000
Divided into 50,000 Shares of Rs. 50 each.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL & RESERVE FUND
Over Rs. 14,00,000.
Working Funds exceed Rs. 60 Lacs.

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1. CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with Rs. 50 or over and interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum.
2. SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened with Rs. 5 or over and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum
3. FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 8, 12 and 24 months at 4, 4½ and 5 per cent. at per annum respectively.
4. DEPOSITS FOR THE BENEFITS OF WIDOWS AND ORPHANS are received at Special Rate of 6 per cent. per annum.
Special Rates for Students and PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.
SHORT NOTICE DEPOSITS are received bearing interest at 3 per cent. per annum repayable on one week's notice at any time after one month from the date of deposit.
Drafts granted on and Bills and Railway Receipts collected from all the principal Commercial places in India.
For further particulars please Apply to—

FATEH CHAND MALLIK,
APOLLO STREET, FORT. Manager, Bombay Branch

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ....Rs. 21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.
CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

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FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
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Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights.
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Apply "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that from THIS DAY Mr. H. HAY and Mr. F. C. ANNESLEY, will sign our firm per procuration.

KILLICK NIXON AND COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE SPECIAL attention of holders of QUIT and GROUND RENT and FORAS LANDS making an annual payment of Rupees ten or less is drawn to the fact that under the orders of Government they can redeem such Rents now paid by them and free themselves from all future liability to the payment of such rents on their lands by the payment of a sum equal to thirty times the present annual assessment

G. W. HATCH,
Collector.

BOMBAY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
14TH MAY, 1908.

WANTED.—AN EXPERT ENGLISH ENGINEER, for a term of five years' service, for the Government Condensers at Aden, on a consolidated salary of Rupees 325—25—420 per mensem, including overtime, with free quarters and usual Water allowance. He must be:—

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(c) Possess a Board of Trade 1st Class Engineer' Certificate, and be thoroughly conversant with the working of Condensing Machinery.
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For further particulars apply to the Station Supply Officer, Bombay Brigade, Town Barracks, Fort, Bombay, with copies of testimonials.

W. C. CROSSE, Captain,
Station Supply Officer,
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BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the Members, will be held in the Rooms of the Association, at 3-30 p. m. (Standard Time), on FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, to confirm the Resolution passed by the Committee as shown in the Circular submitted to each Member on the 13th instant.

By Order of the Committee,
J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.

BOMBAY, 15TH MAY, 1908.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of ASSISTANT ENGINEER, now vacant. Salary Rs. 300 per mensem, rising by Annual increments of Rs. 50 to a maximum of Rs. 450 with Conveyance Allowance of Rs. 50 per month. Applicants must have had at least five years' Indian experience in charge of works. Testimonials in original should accompany applications.

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Drives your Car Furthest.
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Save all friction in your Car.
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Burn brightest and will not warp.
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DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
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They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

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Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
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SALE OF 121 BALES GREY YARN.

Under instructions and by order of the Globe Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Nagurdas Virchand, trading as A. Nagurdas & Co., Messrs. SORABJEE CAWASJEE and Co. will, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 16th day of May 1908, sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, in Medow Street, 21, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following:—

121 Bales, each 400lbs. Grey Yarn 20s. double of Globe's Labels.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking down the lots to the purchaser and balance to be paid and goods cleared away within 3 days.

All the above Bales are now lying in the Globe Manufacturing Co's. Mills at Delisle Road where they can be inspected by intending buyers.

SALE OF SECOND-HAND MILL MACHINERY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., by order of Mr. A Meyer, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Gopaldas Thackersey, and by order of Gopaldas Thackersey and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers the Rehmani Mills Ltd, who have purchased the Goods from Gopaldas Thackersey, will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 21st day of May 1908 in the compound of the E. D. Sassoon Mills near Kalachowki, Chinchpooglee, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon (S. T.), the following second-hand mill machinery:—

2 mules, each 856 spindles, by Assa Lees.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the purchasers and the balance shall be paid and cleared away at the expense of the purchasers within two days from the day of sale.

The machinery is lying in the compound of the said mills and can be inspected on or before the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

BOMBAY, 15TH MAY, 1908.

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BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER,
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Apply early to
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EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH
ON THE MAIDAN.
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
EVERY SATURDAY AND WEDNESDAY.

PRICES AS USUAL.

TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, 15TH MAY.
9-30 p.m. (S.T.)

THE
ROYAL BIOSCOPE

Will give a special PERFORMANCE for the BENEFIT of the
ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL NURSING ASSOCIATION.
Under the Patronage of
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The Erection of a new projector, of the latest improvement, assures great success.

The programme includes ARABIAN NIGHTS (1800 feet long) artistically coloured, most of which we hold the monopoly through the East.

Tickets can be had from Messrs. ROSE and Co.

By kind permission of the Officers, the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, BAND will play during the evening.

THE
ROYAL BIOSCOPE.
THE KING OF CINEMATOGRAPHS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

11th Grand and Entire Change of Programme,
Including Shipowner's Daughter,
Tragedy at Sea,
Alcohol Generates the Tuberculosis
Black Witch
Doing of a Maniac,
and many others.

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EVERY SATURDAY EXTRA THIRD
Show from 11 to 12-30 (S.T.)

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BABY IN AGONY FOR SIX MONTHS

Torturing Eczema Covered Head, Face, Neck, and Arms—Parents were in Despair, Fearing His Death or Lifelong Suffering—Condition was Pitiful—Baffled Treatment.

CURED IN THREE DAYS BY CUTICURA OINTMENT



"My little son's eczema started when he was seven weeks old, his head, face, shoulders, neck, and arms suddenly becoming red and rough, just the way one's hands turn if one dabbles in water a great deal. A doctor saw it was eczema, and did his best for six months, without avail. The child's condition went from bad to worse, the affected parts becoming one solid sore. He was a pitiable sight, crying nearly all the time and quite exhausting himself in his efforts to allay his torturing skin by rubbing and scratching. We were almost despairing, thinking it meant either death or lifelong suffering, but Cuticura Ointment was at last applied, and within a few hours Mrs. Cooper said she noticed a change for the better. After three days' treatment it was quite apparent that a complete cure had been effected. In a week his skin was perfectly clear. Really, I should never have believed it if I had not seen it myself. This was two years ago and my child has never had the slightest return of any skin irritation, and is now the perfect picture of health. I cannot too strongly express my gratitude for what the wonderful Cuticura has done for us. I am only too pleased to show the child to any one who calls to verify this marvellous cure. William Cooper, 246, Murchison Rd., Leyton, London, N. E., July 4, 1907."

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Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills (Chocolate Coated) to Purify the Blood. A Single Set often Cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; South Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.: India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

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DESCRIPTIVE SHEET
ALMANACK,
FOR 1908.

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When you ask for
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SEE THAT IT IS IN A
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A NEW SERIES OF
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The articles contain the best and most up-to-date information on the subject. They are the work, from personal knowledge, of a practical cricketer moving in the best sporting circles, and are written in interesting and entertaining fashion.

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O. Schwarz,	Lord Dalmeny,
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Commenced in the
BOMBAY GAZETTE,
of May 8th.

SAYS THE BULK OF BOMBAY—

Mr. Hamilton FAVORS our Clubs.
,, Stanley ADHERES to our Flor-de-Ganesha.
,, Greenhalgh PATRONIZES our Specials.
,, Gerrand RECOMMENDS our Nelson.
,, Kale LIKES our Togo.
And the Civil Officers, as a whole, ADMIRE
OUR PLANTERS.
MURUGAPPA,
CIGARS Available at
BYCULLA, DECCAN STORES,
AND
JOSEPH BROS, 275, Main Street, Poona.

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"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Nariman, Hydrabad Deccan.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Aution, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following:—

Furniture such as writing, dressing and washhand tables, cupboards, almiras, tables, chairs, sofas, chest-of-drawers, book and hat-stand, large size double door iron-safe, suitable for mills or office use.

5 cases new bentwood chairs.

AT 3 P.M.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 rubber-tyred office shigram.
On account of the concerned:—
1 American shaped motor car, very little used, worked by kerosine oil.

On TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 29, Marine Lines, opposite to the Mess, the valuable and artistic design french-polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture by Robert, Breslaur and others, such as telescopic dining table and chairs, mirror back large size sideboard, dinner waggon, marble-topped chippendale pattern tables and teapoys, fancy tiled-top teapoys, fan pattern drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, lined velvet, side and corner cabinets, chiffoniers, lady's and Curzon easychairs, brass double bedstead, single bedsteads, single and double mirror-door almiras, marble-topped dressing and wash-hand tables, chest-of-drawers, rich glassware and porcelain ware by Preacher, best plated ware by Beed and Barton and others, Hinks' table and bracket lamps, Doulton and Majolica jardiniers with flower pots, table ornaments, Chubb's large size safe with cupboard stand, sweet-toned ebonized grand upright cottage piano, by Marks & Co., tent, collection of choice garden plants, etc., the property of Captain H. N. Kelly, of 33rd Punjabis, and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at Nizampoor Street, near Null Bazar.

By order of the mortgagee, Mr. Shapoorji Framji Pawri, under the power of sale reserved to him under an indenture, dated the 2nd day of December 1902, and made between Jamshedjee Dadabhoy Acharwalla (since deceased) of the one part and the said mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at the premises, on account and at the risk of the estate of the said mortgagor, the undermentioned property on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of May, 1908, at 5 p. m. (S. T.), in the afternoon.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the message, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the South side of Nizampoora Street, without the Fort and in the registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 117 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North by Nizampoora Street aforesaid, on or towards the South by sweeper's passage, on or towards the East by the property of Mahomed bin Mahomed Ebrahim, and on or towards the West by the property of Dinshaw Merwanjee, and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 154, New No. 1473, Old Survey No. 1676, and New Survey No. 934 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward C. No. 6488 and Street No. 64, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Jamshedji Dadabhoy Acharwala and his tenants, and now in the occupation of the tenants of the heirs of the said Jamshedji Dadabhoy Acharwala.

For further particulars and the condition of sale apply to Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Romer, mortgagee's solicitors, at their Office No. 14K, Hummum Street, within the Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 15TH MAY, 1908.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

SALE OF SALVAGE OF MACHINERY and BUILDING MATERIALS, damaged by Fire and Water, at the Hindustan Mills Co., Ltd., Ripon Road, Jacob's Circle.

Under instructions from the Adjusters and on account of the Insurance Offices concerned, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., Auctioneers, will receive private offers at their Rooms, for the purchase of the following machinery and building materials, &c., salved from the late fire at the above mills, up to 6 p.m. (Standard Time, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 15th May, 1908.

36 cards by Howard and Bullough.
21 drawing frames by Tweedale and Smalley, with single heads of seven deliveries each.
8 slubbing frames by Tweedale and Smalley, each 98 spindles.
10 intermediate frames by Tweedale and Smalley, each 130 spindles.
30 rowing frames by Tweedale and Smalley, each 164 spindles.
1 roving frame by Howard and Bullough, each 144 spindles.
2 mules by Taylor and Lang, each 472 spindles.

8	,,	,,	,,	,,	704	,,
4	,,	,,	,,	,,	644	,,
2	,,	,,	,,	,,	582	,,

13 ring frames by Tweedale and Smalley, each 400 spindles.
1 ring frame by Tweedale and Smalley, each 374 spindles.
12 ring frames by Tweedale and Smalley, each 348 spindles.

The abovementioned number of spindles is approximate. All gearing such as shaftings, pulleys, pedestals, couplings, &c., except running shafting and gearing and such couplings, or shaftings as may be connected to running gearing in undamaged blocks or such as are marked with white paint.

Salvage of Building materials of Card Room and small spinning Blocks K. and M.

About 119 cast iron columns and flooring above good pillars and cast iron gutters.

10 cast-iron columns marked with white paint are not to be sold.

Beams must be cut off inside and not dug out of the walls.

Separate offers must be made for the machinery and building materials.

A deposit of Rs. 2,000 should be sent separately with the offers.

All the materials now offered for sale must be removed within one month from the day of acceptance of the offer.

The vendors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any offer.

AUCTION SALE of Serviceable and Unserviceable Medical stores at the Medical Stores Depot, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed by the Medical Storekeeper to Government to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Depot premises, Bellasis Road, Byculla—

A quantity of unserviceable stores, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT VERSOWA.

Under instructions and by the order of the Executors of the last Will and Testament of the late Dr. Hormusjee Bejonji Dantra, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 23rd May 1908, 5 p. m. (S. T.), on the premises, at Versowa, the following valuable landed property:—

All that piece of land or ground together with the messuage or bungalow and out-houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Versowa, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Salsette, containing by admeasurement 4 acres and 24 gunthas or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Thana partly under Survey No. 63 and Pote No. 1 and as to the remainder non-Agricultural Survey No. 69 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the road leading to the village of Versowa, on or towards West by parts now or lately of Pedro Joan Antone and Fuchoo Dalmeda, on or towards the North by the cart called Ambarta and on or towards the South by the Mahomodan burial ground and which said premises are now in the possession of the vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim, Kola & Co., the vendor's solicitors at their Office No. 79 Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, or the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods F. P. bales cotton sweepings, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway, Waree Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with section 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX. of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 1st June, 1908, at 2-30 p m. (S. T.), at the Wadi Bunder Goods Depot.

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain sweepings, bags of javari, wheat, linseed, tillseed, cottonseed, box of machinery, luggage, bales of H. P. cotton, medicine, empty casks, looking glass, copper wire combs, iron bars, loose iron bars, water iron pipes, cask of cement, bagging, soup, tea, oil, provisions, cigars, boxes of ghee, bottles, hay cyanumm, books, sandle wood, dry chillies, beam scales, sweeping grain, condmned sheets and ropes, manganese ore, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 15TH MAY, 1908.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 1.

WANTED.

CARTING CONTRACTORS to load and cart 900 tons, more or less of Jarrah Timber, from Tank Bunder to Victoria House Depot, Victoria Road, Mazagon.

Please apply early to—
MILLARS' KARRI AND JARRAH CO. (02) Ltd.,
Victoria House,
Victoria Road,
Mazagon.

FOR SALE.

A SINGLE CYLINDER 8 h. p. DE DION BOUTON MOTOR CAR, to seat four, in perfect running order, any trial given. New, last year cost with accessories, stepney wheel, head lamp, etc., Rs. 5,100. Price Rs. 3,850. Apply Box No. 1074, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS & GENERAL MERCHANTS
[ESTABLISHED 1886.]

HOUSE, LAND AND ESTATE AGENCY—A Register kept of houses, &c. wanted, and of all properties in the market which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title-deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and despatch guaranteed.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS: RENT and DEBTS collected and recovered.

OFFICES:—18, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use. —A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge, Calcutta.

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AND
TRACTION ENGINES
BY
CHARLES BURRELL & SONS Ltd.,
THETFORD, NORFOLK,
can be supplied by
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A Pamphlet on the unrest in India.
Price 12 annas.
By ARTHUR CRAWFORD, C. M. G.
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AND
WILL BE READY, on 1st May next.
Pamphlet on "THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW BOMBAY." 1st Vol.
Pamphlet on SUMMARY of opinions on the same. 2nd Vol.
Price 12 annas each. (Not to be sold separately.)
Also, a MAP ILLUSTRATING the above of the Island of Bombay and part of the Island of Salsette.
Price 2 Rupees if sold alone—or if sold with Pamphlets, Rs. 3-4.
BY ARTHUR CRAWFORD C. M. G.
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SOLE AGENTS:
D. B. TARAPOREVALA SONS & CO.,
Medowstreet, Fort, Bombay.

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OF
LADIES' DRESS MATERIALS
JUST OPENED
AT
A. FREDOON & CO.
Ladies are cordially invited to have a look at Our NEW STOCK.
HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

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For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted; Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

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POST FREE.

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Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	,, 7	,, 8
Quarterly	,, 4	,, 5

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WEEKLY BUDGET.
POST FREE.

Yearly	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	,,
Quarterly	,, 4

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Remarkable Results from "Hair Drill."

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls Positively Cure

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, etc., and restore Brain-fag, Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements of special value to Professional and Literary Men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Athletes, Business men and all engaged in mental occupation.

In Neurasthenia and in any case the effects of these Pearls are peculiarly marked.

Their invigorating and restorative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve, and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eye bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price Rs. 2-8 per Bottle of 40 Pills.

Mr. J. C. Britto from Poona writes that :—"Prof. James Electro-Tonic Pearls did me more good than all other medicine or Pills or the most marvellous electric belt, that would be produced. Please send immediately two more bottles of it."

P. Shankar Das, Medical Officer, Patur, Akola, writes that :— Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls completely cured a woman suffering from hysteria although she was given up as hopeless.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine, and don't accept substitutes. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
155-1 MARKET, BOMBAY, No. 2.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Tramway Co.'s Stables, at Colaba Causeway :—

About 70 horses of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Co., Ltd., consisting of Australians, Arabs, Persians and country-breds.

The horses are in good condition and are a useful batch.

The horses are sold in reduction of the Company's studs consequent of the electrification of the Tramway.

The horses are now on view at the Tramway Stables, Foras Road, and they will be brought for sale at Colaba Stable on the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VICTORIAS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 16th inst., at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, by order of the mortgagee, Messrs. Kussanji Sewaji and Co., and in pursuance of the Small Causes Court Decree in suits No. 4070 and 4090, dated the 13th March, 1908, sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and risk of the mortgagor Scorjee Damjee, an insolvent :—6 Victorias.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of Major Joslin consisting of glass and crockery ware, chinaware, sideboard, leather lined sofa, English folding table, simirah, clothpress, dressing and wash-hand tables, writing tables, bedsteads, pillow cushion, one lot of Mirzapore carpets, one lot of wearing apparel, etc., one Holland & Holland rifle, revolver, pistol, one lot of cartridges, etc.

On account and risk of the concerned :—

M. & G. No. 2, 3 and 5 to 12—10 cases biscuits.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred Victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 handsome small rubber-tyred pony gig suitable for pony, about 12 hands.

On account of the concerned :—
3 sodawater carts and 6 bullocks.

AUCTION SALE of Old Unserviceable Stores at the Tramway Co.'s Stables, Colaba.

On MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a large lot of old and unserviceable stores, consisting of cast iron brackets, leather halters, teakwood long foot-boards, hay distributing wagons, hay cutting machines, horse hair, corrugated iron sheets, rubbish iron wooden pieces, signboards, leather bags, zinc gutters, frames, iron chain fences, leather pieces, empty oil casks, horse collars, leather bridles, double and single reins, leather scrap, etc.

AUCTION SALE of Marine and Naval Stores.

Under instructions from the Director, Royal Indian Marine, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 19th instant, and the following days at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), each day sell by Public Auction, at the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, a quantity of old Marine and Naval Stores, consisting of brass, copper and lead, (old) cordage, canvas, blocks, chains, cable and rigging boats, drums, empty casks, packing cases, vices, telescopes, instruments, tubes, donkey pumps, engine, &c., &c.

The stores are now on view.

Terms of Sale.—A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and articles cleared within eight days, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited and lots resold for the benefit of State.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE-GOODS.

On TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account, and risk of Mr. Bhagwandas Purshotamdas—
G. No. 44—1 bale, 50 pieces, grey shirtings 37," 37 1-2 yards.
G. No. 45-49—5 bales, each 50 pieces, grey shirtings 37," 37 1-2 yards.
G. No. 186—1 bale, 50 pieces grey shirtings 51," 38 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF UMBRELLAS.

Suit No. 732 of 1908.

R. D. Sethna vs. Esmailjee Sullemanjee.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 21st inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, 20 cases different kinds of umbrellas, parasols and 3 cases umbrella ribs.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF GRAIN SWEEPINGS, OLD WOOD, IRON, ETC.

Under the instructions from the Superintendent Prince's & Victoria Docks, Messrs. BENNETT Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 22nd inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at Prince's and Victoria Docks:—

A lot of grain sweepings, old wood, iron, etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Unserviceable Municipal Stores

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m. (B.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Central Stores (Water Works Stores), Chinchpokly—A large lot of serviceable and unserviceable stores, consisting of empty tins of kerosine oil, empty varnish tins, empty drums, empty ink bottles, galvanized bucket, cane baskets, hurricane lamps, spanners, screws, oil feeder cans, powras, pick-axes, files, leather scrap, India rubber sheet scrap, galvanized pipe, cast iron scrap, W. Iron bolts, trolly wheels, old manilla rope, spindles, brass and nuts, lanterns, etc., etc.

On TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m. (B.T.), at the Bellasis Bridge Pipe Depot.

A large quantity of unserviceable stores, consisting of mats, galvanized and iron buckets, bamboo and cane baskets, leather belts, brass bottles, gunny bags, brushes, wooden cases, empty casks, chairs, drums, China and enamelware, files, canvas hose, iron bars, locks, hurricane lamps, powras, kerosine oil tins, tanks, old records, etc., etc.

On FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 P.M. (B.T.), at the Palton Road Workshop, behind the Crawford Market.

A large quantity of unserviceable stores consisting of empty wooden cases, W. I. Drums, W. I. Scrap, bolts and nuts, empty kerosine oil tins, mortar gumelias, road watering carts, cast iron scrap, tyre bars, water tanks, cart, gun metal scrap, empty casks, W. I. Tubes and pipes, bucket scrap, canvas and rubber hose, deal-wood empty cases, empty drums, old records, etc., etc.

BENNETT & Co.

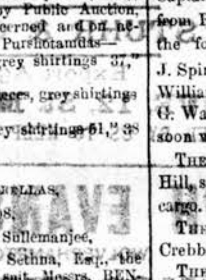
Bombay, 15th May, 1908.

SAL HEPATICA

An effervescing combination of the Tonic, Alterative and Laxative Salts similar to the celebrated Bitter Waters of Europe, fortified by the addition of Lithia and Sodium Phosphate. It stimulates the liver, tones intestinal glands, purifies the alimentary tract, improves digestion, assimilation and metabolism. Especially valuable in Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious Attacks and Constipation. Most efficient in eliminating toxic products from intestinal tract or blood, and correcting vicious or impaired functions.

For sale by chemists.

KEMP & CO., 1, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
BEYNON & CO., 55, Esplanade Rd., Bombay.



SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special" Rs. 8-12 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 4-12 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000. "Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-8 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 3-8 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W. Moxon sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf, &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

The French Mail steamer Dumbea, 3,219 tons, Captain F. Bayer, sailed yesterday for Marseilles with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Bulysses, 3,957 tons, Captain T. G. Scott sailed yesterday for Singapore, with a general cargo.

The Austrian Line steamer Massilia, 2,250 tons Captain J. Manson sailed yesterday for Marseilles with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Singapore, 2,738 tons, Captain C. F. Taylor arrived in Bombay harbour on Wednesday evening from Falmouth, with a cargo of coal and patent fuel.

The steamer Terrier, 1,008 tons, Captain H. Burg arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber and 4 deck passengers.

The steamer Musician 3,046 tons, Captain G. B. Woolfenden, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Mauritius with a cargo of sugar and Mr. Mahomed as a passenger.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Fazilka 2,698 tons Captain J. Wilson, arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Moulmein and Rangoon with a cargo of timber and rice.

The steamer City of Benares, 4,320 tons, Captain D. Morrison, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Ismaila 3,387 tons, Captain J. W. Ross, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon and coasts with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Messrs W. Walker, J. Spink, F. Wheeler, H. Batchelor, J. Fraser, J. Williamson, R. Mancel, J. Famister, J. Bawel, and G. Walker. During the voyage she experienced monsoon weather on Ceylon coast.

The steamer Alavi, 2,324 tons, Captain H. Fruin Hill, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with a general cargo.

The steamer Bahadur, 2,936 tons, Captain J. H. Crebbin, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

The F. Rubattino S. N. Co's steamer Levanzo, 2281 tons, Captain F. Dini, will sail to-day for Genoa &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Palinurus ... Comdr O S Hickman ... Survey St.
H M S Perseus ... Comdr H Christian ... R Navy

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Highflyer ... Capt Hickly ... R Navy
R I M S Dalhousie ... Capt J C Hörder ... R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge ... Comdr F Dobson ... R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 14.

Ascard ... 2712 Reick		Morrison & Co
Alavi ... 2324 Fruin-Hill		B & P S N Co
Baudn ... 2820 Millson		B A Willis
Bahadur ... 2936 Crebbin		G Tejpal & Co
Bulyssis ... 3958 Scott		W & A Graham & Co
Birkhall ... 2733 Jones		W & A Graham & Co
City of Benares 4320 Morrison		K N & Co
Dwarka ... 759 Moxon		M M & Co
Franky ... 3617 Yell		W & A G Co
Fazilka ... 2698 Wilson		M M & Co
Garscube ... 2297 Storey		W & A G & Co
G Hoscisee ... 3903 Jarden ...	P Gulf 16-5	B & P S N Co
Hild ... 749 Salvesen	F F	Campbell & Co
Islami ... 1604 Newby		B & P S A Co
Inverness ... 2487 Clarkson		Cory Bros
Inchmarlo ... 2637 Foster		Nixon & Co
Ismaila ... 3387 Ross		M M & Co
Kasara ... 505 Chappell		M M & Co
Loch Tay ... 3416 Stephen		W & A G Co
Monsori ... 1735 Hanna		B & P S N Co
Mortlake ... 2887 [illegible]		B & P S N Co
Musician ... 3046 Woolfenden		K N & Co
Nowasi Bahr ... 173 Macofaqui		Fan of Muscat
Nawab ... 2041 Benson		Morrison & Co
Nerbudda ... 1961 Sewell		M M & Co
Peninsular ... 3047 Aben		13-16 P & O Co
Rydal Hall ... 2139 Jones		Killick Nixon & Co
Shahalum ... 1918 Davison ... M'bus		H A Hassum
Shah Amcer ... 1921 Ledbetter		A. H. Hassum
Sanctoria ... 2819 Ward		The Bombay Co
Singapore ... 2738 Taylor		T M & Co
Terrier ... 1008 Burg	F F	Campbell & Co
Wellington ... 3626 Hessing		F M & Co
Wearbeck ... 2446 Thompson		T Morrison & Co
Xima ... 146 Mahomed		Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—MAY 14.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Celtic King	2589	Humphrey	Anwerp	24-5	F M & Co
B Hindoo	3156	Jones	Hull	17-5	F M & Co
C & R Colaba	3899	Robertson	Antwerp	18-5	M M & Co
D & E Clan O'Gilvy	1683	Jones	Marmagoa	15-5	F M & Co
F Langton Hall	2882	Hoddle	K'chi	20-5	K Nixon & Co
H Ahmadi	1640	Roches	Jeddah	16-5	B & P S Co
K Totomi Maru	2463	Winkler	Japan	19-5	N Y Kaisha
L Endrce	1459	Lloyd	London	25-5	G Jeewan
M Malta	3000	Peters	Shanghai	26-5	P & O Co
N English Monarch	3207	Frogatt	Baltimore	16-5	R A W
O President	3000	[illegible]	East Africa	18-5	A Strandes
P Clan Sinclair	3200	Oliver	Chittagong	20-5	F M & Co

Outside N.

Sultan	1731	Quirie	Z'bar	28-5	A Strandes

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Olympia	3269	Osborne	L'pool	27-5	W & A G & Co
2 Massilia	3250	Thomson	L'pool	14-5	W & A G Co
3 Ischia	2481	Dix	Shanghai	17-5	B & S N Co
4 Levanzo	2282	Belsito	Genoa	15-5	F and R S N Co
6 Canara	3889	Kerr	A'werp	16-5	M M & Co
8 Bohemia	2305	Debcevich	Trieste	16-5	A L S N Co
9 Liebenfels	2890	Wittenberg	K'chi	20-5	W & A G Co
10 & 11 Dumbea	3219	Boyer	Marseilles	14-5	M M Co
12 Arabia	4167	Leigh	London	23-5	P & O Co
13 Clan Fraser	2264	Hunter	Dunkirk	23-5	F M & Co
14 Kirby Bank	2692	J J Kerr	N F	2 W	W & A G & Co

H W P D

Pounal	552	Shamsoodin	B'nagar	16-5	Bo S N Co Ld
Sabarmati	524	Mahomed	Mangalore	15-5	Bo S N Co Ld

H W V D

Linga	943	McDiarmed	K'chi	15-5	M M & Co.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From
13	Singapore s	Taylor	Falmouth, Mar 26
14	Terrier s	Burg	Bangkok, Apr 23
	Musician s	Woolfenden	Mauritius, May 4
	Fazilka s	Wilson	Moulmein, Apr 19
	Ismaila s	Ross	Rangoon, Apr 24
	City of Benares	Morrison	Karachi, May 12

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Dwarka s	Moxon	Persian Gulf, &c
	Dumbea s	Bayer	Marseilles
	Bulysses s	Scott	Singapore
	Massilia s	Manson	Liverpool, &c
	Alavi s	Fruin Hill	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Thursday:—

Steamer Levanzo, Dini for Genoa &c.
" Bahadur, Crebbin, for Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load on Thursday:—

Steamer City of Benares, for Liverpool, &c.
" Musician, for Antwerp &c.
" Nerbudda, for Persian Gulf &c.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Lamont, arrived in London on the evening of the 12th instant.

The B I S N Co.'s steamer Chupra, left Port Said on the morning of the 13th instant.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Caledonia" with the homeward Mails of the 9th instant, arrived at Aden at 9-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 13th May.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Persia" with the outward Mails of the 8th instant passed Suez at 8 p.m. on Wednesday the 13th May.

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—528 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji, 2,000 cwts bone meal, Croft Mody and Co, 8,050 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co, 1,050 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji, M City of Benares s—78 bales wool H Sewji, 101 cwts gum S Damji and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—80 bales hemp, G Radhakisondas, 80 cwts horns, N Kassam, 80 cwts horns, M Mamed, 2,500 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co. 203 cwt gum S Damji and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Olympia s—200 bales cotton, Banji.

FOR HULL.

Colaba s—4,000 cwts cottonseed, Holland Bombay Trading Co; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros; 16 bales hemp, P Bhimji, 3,000 cwts cottonseed G Madhowji and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Fraser s—110 bales cotton E Spinner and Co. 55 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 2,000 cwts poppyseed, 2,000 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Liebenfels s—40 cwt ronghstone, S J Tellity; 50 bales hemp, G Radhakisondas.

Colaba s—800 cwt poppyseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 28 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 17 cwt castorseed, L Curramchand; 4,000 cwt poppyseed, Volkart Brothers.

Celtic King s—110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 110 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Liebenfels s—1,000 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers; 6 bales twist, W and A Graham and Co; 990 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co; 100 cwt turmeric Nusserwanjee Brothers and Co; 2,001 cwt poppyseed, 11,001 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,000 cwt myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co; 62 cwt gum, S Damjee; 105 cwt gum S Nursey.

FOR GENOA.

City of Benares s—2,009 cwt rapeseed, 10,200 cwt linseed, 4,498 cwt teelseed, 4,150 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

Canara s—1,710 bales cotton, Vatcha Ghandy and Sons; 525 cwt myrabollams, A Khimji; 2,000 cwt castorseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 1996 cwt linseed, J Fachire; 300 tons oil cake C Bogiand, 1,900 cwt myrabollams, G Madhowjee and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bohemia s—7 bales cotton, the Bombay Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Totome Maru s—37 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 250 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

Ischia s—230 bales twist, M M Essabhoy; 60 bales twist, C Bhawanidas.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ichia s—10 bales twist, C Bhawanidas.

Totomi Maru s—40 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 500 bales cotton, the M. B. Kaisha; 250 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

IDEAL RELIGION.

The Rev. G. H. Gilbert, a retired Congregational minister, writes interestingly in the April "Atlantic" on "Religion in an Ideal Commonwealth" and discusses More's "Utopia" in this aspect. He says : "What we style denominationalism does not advertise itself by building six churches where only one is needed, or by maintaining theological schools where an equipment adequate for the training of five hundred students is squandered on fifty." And again : "It may be that if another Thomas More were to dream to-day of an ideal state he would see the family invested with even larger significance for worship than it had in the old Utopia. He might indeed see the opposite of what we now behold, when the home is being emptied of its religious character and the church is largely regarded as the sole channel of worship. It might appear to him in his dream, that the holiest place in the community was not that where the Gospel was officially proclaimed, but rather that where parents and children welcomed each new day with a glad hymn of praise, and in the evening twilight blended their voices in thanksgiving to God."

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending May 12, was 942 giving a death-rate of 48·12 per annum per thousand as against 41·74 the corresponding period of last year, and 71·27 the average over the past five years. Of the total number, 44 died from fevers ; 260, plague ; 54, small-pox ; 34, measles ; 2, cholera ; 1, leprosy ; 53, phthisis ; 34, diseases of the nervous system ; 181, affections of the respiratory organs ; 41, diarrhœa ; 18, dysentery ; 37, still-born ; 82, old-age and debility ; 20, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :— Jain, 23 ; Brahmin, 32 ; Lingaet, 3 ; Bhattia, 12 ; Hindu of other caste, 448 ; Hindu low caste, 112 ; Musalman, 208 ; Parsee, 30 ; Jew, 1 ; Native Christian, 29 ; Eurasian, 2 ; European, 5. The total number of births was 331 as against 329 the corresponding period of last year, and 310 the average over the past five years.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated (the name and address of the senders) is Rs. 2 for six line or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, Cash strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ROGERS.—April 27, at Mussoorie, the wife of Mr. J. R. D. Rogers, Vale Head, of a daughter.

STOTESBURY.—May 6, at Dene Hollow, Mussoorie, the wife of Herbert Charles Stotesbury, Survey of India, of a son.

DEATH.

MADDOCK.—May 1, at Karwar, Alice Edome, the dearly loved and devoted wife of Captain E. C. G. Maddock, I. M. S.

H. T. BINKS
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

FIRE AT KEMP & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

WE beg to INFORM our constituents that BUSINESS will be CARRIED on AS USUAL notwithstanding the fire. Will customers who have lately sent us ORDERS kindly REPEAT THEM as these have been entirely destroyed?

Kemp & Co. Ltd.
THE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 5m.; Sun sets, 7h. 6m. High water, 11-4m., 10-54a.; Low water, 4-29m., 4-59a.

P. and O. steamer "Oriental," with English mails of 1st instant, due to arrive at 6 a. m.

High Court, Appellate Side, vacation sitting.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

The Royal Bioscope, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—May 16th, Full Moon, 10h. 2-4m. a. m. ; May 23rd, Last Quarter, 5h. 47-2m. a. m. ; May 30th, New Moon, 8h. 44-5m. a.m. ; May 8th in Apogee, 11h. p.m. ; May 20th, in Perigee, 6h. a. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Saturday, May 16.—Wedding of daughter of Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Sheriff of Bombay, Hornby Road, 6-30 p. m. Band at Bombay Gymkhana, 5-30 p. m., and Concert 9-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 4m.; Sun sets, 7h 6m.; High water, 11-43m., 11-31a.; Low water 5-2m., 5-27a.

Sunday, May 17.—4th Sunday after Easter. Sun rises, 6h. 4m.; Sun sets, 7h. 6m.; High water, 0-24a.; Low water, 5-36m., 6-17a.

Monday, May 18.—Sir Waghji Wadhwan Camp Manufacturing Company, 121 Meadow Street, 2 p.m. Bombay European and Eurasian Poor Fund Association, Messrs Killick, Nixon, and Co's office, 6-15 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 4m.; Sun sets, 7h. 7m.; High water, 0-10m., 1-7a.; Low water, 6-11m., 7-0a.

Tuesday, May 19.—The Standard Mills, 76 Esplanade Road, 3 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 3m.; Sun sets, 7h. 7m.; High water, 0-52m., 1-52a.; Low water, 6-48m., 7-47a.

Wednesday, May 20.—Bombay Insolvency Court vacation sitting. Sun rises, 6h. 3m.; Sun sets, 7h. 7m.; High water, 1-38m., 2-40a.; Low water, 7-29m., 8-41a.

Thursday, May 21.—Sun rises, 6h. 3m.; Sun sets, 7h. 8m. High water, 2-29m., 3-33a.; Low water, 8-18m., 9-57a.

Thus yesterday, to-day, to-morrow come,
They hustle one another as they pass.
But all our hustling morrows only make
The calm to-day of God.—*Matthew Arnold.*

THE ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM.—The Honorary Secretaries of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay beg to thank the proprietor of the Royal Bioscope Co. for the fund of Rs. 500 received by them as being the amount realized by them on the benefit night of the Anjuman.

THE PARSI PUNCHAYET TRUST CASE FUND.—The Parsis are raising a fund as a contribution to the costs incurred by the Trustees of the Parsi Punchayet Funds in the suit concluded in the Bombay High Court before the vacation. The total subscriptions now amount to Rs. 15,435.

BABADAY CELEBRATION.—Monday was observed as a holiday in Junagadh, it having been the anniversary of the birthday of Shahzada Sher Joomakhanjee, the heir-apparent to the Junaghad "gadi." The Thakore of Lakhi attended the celebration. All the officers of the State, made presents and the occasion was celebrated. The Shamianah was richly decorated, and illuminated in the evening with Kitson lights. The Prince sat on a raised dais beautified with silk and brocade carpets. The guests were entertained with native music and a nautch. The proceedings concluded with the presentation of valuable dresses of honour to some of the chief officials.

BURIED ALIVE.—At the Morgue yesterday Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest touching the deaths of Bapu Nana and Tanu and Babaji, Hindu labourers, aged forty and twenty-five years, respectively. The former was cutting a tree when the earth under him gave way, and he slipped and fell into the excavation near the heap of earth. He was buried under the earth, and was extricated by other labourers within five minutes. He was alive when rescued but died shortly after. The latter was working at an excavation, digging the earth with a crowbar when a mass of sandstone fell on him and he was completely buried under the weight. The woman who had gone to the spot with his meals raised an alarm. The deceased was extricated but died in a few minutes. A verdict of accidental deaths was recorded.

UNITED HALF DAY OF PRAYER IN THE Y.M.C.A.—Two circulars have been issued by the Religious Work Committee of the Bombay Young Men's Christian Association, and are published for the information of the Christian public of the city. Circular I relates to a United Half Day of Prayer to be held in the Y.M.C.A. Hall, Apollo Bunder, to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon, at 2-30 o'clock (S.T.). Circular II is an appeal for still larger attendance at the Interdenominational Prayer Meeting held every Monday evening at 6-30 (S.T.) in the same Hall. Mr. R. Denham Cutter (Prayer Meeting Secretary in the Y.M.C.A.) informs us that this Weekly Prayer Service which has been held for the past twenty years or more, without intermission, is the only one of its kind in this city, where members of all (Protestant) churches regularly foregather for united prayer. The object of this circular is both to inform the Christian public of the Divine blessing which has hitherto accompanied this weekly gathering ; and to suggest to all Missionaries and other Christians, not otherwise occupied on Monday evenings, the great desirability of promoting by their regular presence the necessarily united character of this particular Service.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY.

The thirty-third Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held, yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Mr. Sorabji C. Sett, Chairman of the Board of Directors, presided.

The Directors' report stated:—Your directors beg to lay before you their 33rd annual report for the year ending 30th September 1907, together with duly audited balance-sheet and profit and loss account for the said period. From the balance-sheet, and the profit and loss account, it will be observed that, after deducting Rs. 18,300-5-5, the balance of loss in the previous year, from the sum of Rs. 24,694-8-, the total profit made during the year under report, there remains a disposable balance of profit amounting to Rs. 6,394-3-2 which, with the sum of Rs. 11,460 taken from Equalization of Dividend Fund Account, your directors propose to apportion as under :—To pay a dividend for the year ending 30th September 1907 at Rs. 50 per share on 348 shares, absorbing Rs. 17,400 ; carry the balance to next year's account Rs. 454-3-2 : total Rs. 17,854-3-2. Your directors have the pleasure to inform you that the Secretaries and Treasurers have been good enough, again this time, to give up half of the commission earned by them during the year under report.

The directors' report was adopted. A dividend of Rs. 50 per share was declared. The appointment of Mr. Lalji Virji was confirmed. Messrs. Lalji Virji and Sorabji C. Sett, who retired by rotation were re-elected directors. Messrs. Dwarkadas Odhowji and Huriwan Soonderdas were re-appointed auditors. The usual compliment to the Chairman terminated the business.

THE ROYAL BIOSCOPE.

The Royal Bioscope Exhibition is now nearly completing its season and will leave Bombay shortly. To-night the second sessions from 9-30 to 11 p.m. will be devoted to the exhibition of a specially selected programme which will contain some films which are solely reserved for the Royal Bioscope shows by special arrangement with the manufacturers. This special programme will be produced at the exhibition to be held under the patronage and in the presence of Sir Walter Hughes, Chairman of the Committee of the St. George's Hospital Nursing Association, and the proceeds of the sale of tickets are to be devoted to that Association funds.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 15th May.

174.—Company Parade.—"F" Coy. will parade at St. Mary's College, Byculla, at 5 p. m. to-day, Friday the 15th instant (and not at Sir Richard Temple's statue at 6-15 p.m. as previously notified).

Dress.—Uniform with Forage Caps, white.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

THE Royal Asiatic Society has issued its fifth annual award of its Public Schools Medal for the best prize essay sent in from the competing schools on a selected subject bearing on the history and geography of the Indian Empire. It is incumbent on each of the Public Schools attending to give regular instruction in the subject selected and the paper sent in from each school is the one adjudged by the school authorities to receive the book prize offered by the Society, or, in some cases, by the school. The Gold Medal has this year been awarded to a Harrow boy, Hugh Kingsmill Lunn, son of Dr. H. S. Lunn, the founder of the Grindelwald Conference. The subject for competition was "Lord Clive and his Times." The Medal will be presented by Lord George Hamilton on the 1st July. In previous years the trophy has been secured by Eton, Westminster, Bedford and Merchant Taylors.

A GO-AS-YOU-PLEASE TOURNAMENT for a distance of five or six hundred miles would, no doubt, attract great attention amongst pedestrians. Such a test of endurance, which calls forth a worthy emulation, has the effect of improving the physical standard of our young men. They learn that the training requisite demands cleanliness, sobriety, and regular living, the first essentials of success. This, of course, is where Holloway's Pills and Ointment prove a rapid aid to bringing a man into the pink of condition. They strengthen the constitution, purify the blood, promote digestion, and cleanse the stomach. The Ointment disperses stiffness of the joints and makes the muscles like steel in their strength and flexibility.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

We recommend you to use in your Bath Water from 1 to 2 tablespoonfuls of Condy's Fluid ... Condy's Fluid ... Condy's Fluid ... Sold by all Chemists ... Condy's Fluid ... [illegible]

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 14.

The area of low pressure in the Bay, caused a further increase of rain in Lower Burma ; but is still preventing the inflow of moist air into North-East India, with the result, that only a few falls of rain have been reported, and the air is much drier than usual. Dust-storms have again been numerous in the United Provinces and central parts of the country and have cooled the air considerably in the latter area. Temperature is now normal or in defect over the whole country : the deficiency is most marked in Upper India.

Burma.—Rain has fallen locally in Lower Burma ; a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma. Mergui records one and half inches ; Moulmein, five inches ; and Minbu, three inches. Clouds have increased from moderate to heavy in amount ; moisture in the air is either equal to, or slightly above the average ; temperature is normal.

North-East India and Orissa.—Few falls of rain are reported ; the heaviest—one and half inches at Darjeeling ; skies are only lightly clouded in the East, but in the rest of the Division are from moderate to heavily clouded ; humidity is generally below the average ; temperature has risen and is still approximately normal.

United Provinces, Central India, Central Provinces.—Mainpuri had a light fall of rain ; skies are almost cleared ; air is drier than usual ; in the East United Provinces, but elsewhere the moisture contained in it is equal to or below the average ; temperature has fallen in defect except in the East United Provinces.

North-West India.—Light rain has fallen in Simla and Murree. Skies are almost free from cloud ; humidity is generally equal to the average ; temperature is in moderate to considerable defect in Upper India, normal elsewhere.

Peninsula.—Clouds have decreased ; skies are now clear or only lightly clouded ; moisture in the air is either equal to, or below the average ; temperature has fallen generally, and in parts of the Deccan is now in slight defect.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is probable in Lower Burma and a few falls in Upper Burma and North-East India.

THE MONSON AND COLOMBO.

Many of those, says the "Times of Ceylon" of May 8, who denied a few days ago that the burst of the Big Monsoon could have arrived in Colombo, are now less certain about it, and the persistent squalls from the sea and continued rain in Colombo for the last three days are exactly the symptoms of the Big Monsoon burst. If the S. W. Monsoon has fully set in, it will be, at an unusually early date though not a record one. Reports from up-country go to strengthen the belief that we have had the big burst, and consequently we ought to have seen the last of the hot weather. But it has been such an extraordinary year, and the seasons have been so out of joint, that it would be unsafe to prophesy anything, or assert anything too positively. We see that at all outstations the wind is registered S. W. with the exception of Jaffna.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard was [illegible] at 10 hrs on the 14th May 1908 was 29·[illegible]. The height of observatory barometer above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 11 feet. The height of tide in the harbour above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8·[illegible] (local time). The temperature correction for mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees ; in the case of aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer, whether mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended is Thursday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

Name of Station.	Maximum temp. in shade	Minimum temp.	Rainfall	Rainfall since 1st June
Basidore (13th)	98·1	78·6	0·07	6·21
Jask	89·3	77·8	...	0·29
Muskat (13th)	95·3	86·1	...	1·06
Multan	99·0	77·0	...	1·86
Karachi	91·0	80·7	...	10·59
Lahore	94·9	67·7	...	2·61
Sirsa	94·3	67·6	...	1·41
Ambala	91·5	64·0	...	3·57
Delhi	96·6	73·2	...	2·80
Agra	96·5	73·4	0·04	1·82
Mainpuri	96·3	69·3	0·32	...
Jhansi	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...
Cawnpore	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...
Allahabad	103·6	78·0	...	0·95
Jacobabad	104·1	79·8	...	1·77
Karachi	91·4	82·4	...	0·85
Ajmer	95·9	75·7	...	1·32
Jaipur	94·2	72·3	...	...
Mt. Abu	102·0	89·1	...	0·81
Bhuj	96·1	76·0	...	0·09
Dwarka	88·3	80·7	...	0·11
Veraval	89·8	78·3	...	0·37
Rajkot	101·9	75·7	...	0·91
Bhavnagar	103·6	77·8	...	0·18
Surat	95·1	78·1	...	0·32
Ahmedabad	102·4	78·1	...	0·10
Deesa	102·0	75·4	...	...
Indore	97·0	75·6	...	0·37
Jubbulpore	96·1	76·1	...	0·73
Saugor	99·5	71·6	...	1·96
Raipur	98·1	76·1	...	0·51
Nagpur	98·2	73·6	...	1·37
Khandwa	98·7	74·6	...	1·41
Akola	102·7	78·6	...	1·02
Amraoti	102·6	74·3	...	2·72
Nagpur	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...
Chanda	111·5	80·0	...	1·36
Raipur	104·2	73·6	...	3·96
Bombay	91·2	80·4	...	0·22
Ratnagiri	91·6	80·2	...	3·02
Mormugao	91·3	80·5	...	3·09
Karwar	102·9	72·1	...	0·45
Malegaon	96·9	80·0	...	3·77
Ahmednagar	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	0·61
Poona	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...
Sholapur	103·0	74·0	...	1·08
Bijapur	98·2	69·2	...	2·08
Belgaum	89·5	65·0	...	0·47
Nizamabad	100·0	81·2	...	...
Hyderabad	101·3	79·2	...	1·15
Mangalore	89·2	79·1	...	2·10
Calicut	90·3	77·6	0·02	14·29
[illegible]	[illegible]	78·8	...	...
[illegible]	[illegible]	75·0	0·27	...
[illegible]	99·3	78·1	...	6·87
Masulipatam	107·3	75·3	...	2·97
Bellary	104·0	82·1	...	6·00
Cuddapah	[illegible]	84·0	...	23·24
[illegible]	90·3	65·3	...	10·60
[illegible]	[illegible]	71·8	...	14·66
Trichinopoly	100·6	80·3	...	...
Negapatam	[illegible]	80·6	...	...

DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR MAY 1908 ... giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are altogether free from cloud while the amount of moisture in the air is above normal at Sirsa and Delhi and below it elsewhere. Rawalpindi and Ambala recorded calm while winds were south-easterly at Multan and Lahore and generally westerly at Sirsa and Delhi. Temperature both day and night was cooler than usual.

The United Provinces.—Rain in light or moderate showers has fallen at Agra and Mainpuri. The sky is heavily overcast at Agra and almost free from cloud elsewhere. Humidity is normal at Cawnpore, slightly in defect at Allahabad and generally in excess elsewhere. Winds are westerly or south-westerly at Mainpuri, Jhansi and Allahabad, and north-westerly at Agra. Maximum temperature was 3° to 10° below normal throughout the district. Last night's minimum was 7° to 9° below normal at Agra, Mainpuri and Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Moderate cloud has appeared at Karachi while in Rajputana and at Jacobabad skies remain clear. The air has become damper than usual at Jacobabad and Ajmer and slightly or moderately dry at Karachi and Jaipur. Day temperature was below normal both in Sind and Rajputana. At Jaipur last night's minimum was 6° in defect of normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in Gujarat and Kathiawar while they are clear in Central India West. Humidity is above normal in Central India West and also locally at Deesa, Ahmedabad and Veraval. The direction of air movement is westerly or south-westerly generally. Day temperature was 5° to 7° in defect of normal in Central India West and at Deesa, Ahmedabad, Surat and Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Akola reports light rain. Skies are clear or only slightly clouded and the amount of moisture in the air is less than the average at Saugor, Chanda and Nagpur and more than it elsewhere. Winds are south-easterly at Jubbulpore and south-westerly or north-westerly elsewhere. Temperature both day and night was cooler than usual over nearly the whole district.

The Konkan.—Light cloud has appeared throughout the district while the moisture in the air is in slight defect of normal. Winds are north-westerly generally. Temperature conditions are about normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Light cloud has appeared at Poona and Hyderabad while skies are cloudless elsewhere. The air is damper than normal at Poona and Sholapur and more or less dry at Ahmednagar, Bijapur, Belgaum and Hyderabad. Winds are calm at Poona and Nizamabad and westerly or north-westerly at the remaining stations. Day and night temperatures were below normal in most places.

General Remarks.—There is nothing important in weather condition. It is unusually cool over nearly the whole country. Pressure is abnormally high and nearly uniform along the West Coast from Karachi to Bombay.

H. MAYSTON,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 2nd May on 504·35 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,000	4,44,000
Or per mile of Railway	[illegible]	[illegible]	8	880
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	[illegible]	[illegible]	65,697	67,53,038
Total for 18 weeks	27,10,645	44,16,696	69,697	71,97,038
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,380	5,34,432
Per mile of Ry. do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	7	1,060
Total to correspond. ing date do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	69,044	81,42,188
Decrease for the week				90,432
Do. to date				[illegible]

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd May on 1908 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	600	700	10	1,310
Or per mile of Railway	35	40	1	76
For previous weeks of half-year	7,893	7,337	63	15,893
Total for 18 weeks	8,493	8,037	73	17,203
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	491	453	2	946
Per mile of Ry. do.	28	26	...	55
Total to correspond ing date do.	6,163	7,334	82	13,579
Increase for the week				364
Do. to date				3,324

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd May on 141·14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	6,000	21,000	...	27,000
Or per mile of Railway	42	149	...	191
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	1,05,426	3,45,820	2,000	4,57,246
Total for 18 weeks	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,000	4,84,246
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	5,600	12,894	154	50,648
Per mile of Ry. do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	359
Total to corresp. date do.	1,08,265	5,77,739	3,937	6,89,941
Decrease for the week				23,648
Do. to date				2,05,745

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd May on 1,732·80 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	[illegible]	2,58,000	7,000	4,56,000
Or per mile of Railway	[illegible]	141	4	257
For previous 17 weeks	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,07,415	79,61,346
Total for 18 weeks	30,37,314	52,05,717	1,14,415	84,17,346
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	1,80,020	3,53,312	8,547	5,50,865
Per mile of Ry. do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	5	311
Total to corresponding date do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,51,070	97,45,856
Decrease for the week				94,865
Do. to date				13,28,510

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd May on 138·50 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Mercandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	[illegible]	[illegible]	40	4,640
Or per mile of Railway	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	33
For previous 17 weeks	[illegible]	47,793	925	88,266
Total for 18 weeks	[illegible]	[illegible]	965	92,906
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	..	..	..	..
Per mile of Ry. do.	..	..	..	..
Total to compg date do.	..	..	..	..

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

GAS LIGHTING IN TRAINS.

The "Englishman":—In the reports to hand and published of the recent serious railway accident at Dasna on the O. and R. branch between Moradabad and Ghazeeabad, particular notice has been drawn to the fact that a great deal of the damage was caused through coaches taking fire on the explosion of the gasometers under the carriages. Be this as it may, the conclusion forced on our minds is that something might be done to minimise the risk of a recurrence of such a misfortune by an arrangement for storing the gas in the roofs of the carriages instead of under the bodies. This would certainly render the ignition of the gas more difficult and thus reduce the chance of the carriages taking fire. We learn that the engines met and ran up perpendicularly, the tender of one turning over on its side off the metals while the other remained on the line. We wonder if some better plan of coupling could not be resorted to. When an engine rears up the result to the engine staff is that they are often thrown back and caught between the tender and engine and so are further handicapped in their efforts to save their lives. This particular accident leads us to suggest that the railway authorities might profitably see to it that there are no trees growing sufficiently thick or high near the line, and especially near curves, to obstruct the driver's view. We believe that if the trees growing near the scene of this accident had not been there, the drivers would have seen each other approaching and have averted a collision or at any rate considerably lessened its severity.

THE CALICUT SCHOOL OF COMMERCE.

The "Madras Mail":—It amounts almost to a platitude, at the present day, to remark that the material welfare of a country is very largely dependent on the attention paid to the development of its commerce. The great efforts made in recent years, by various Western nations, to establish a sound, comprehensive and up-to-date system of commercial education are sufficient proof of the important part played by commerce and industry in the modern world. Addressing the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce a few years ago, Mr. Chamberlain said that commerce was the greatest of all political interests, and that that Government most deserved poplar approval which did the most to increase trade and settle it on a firm foundation. To quote one more eminent statesman of the day we would recall a remark made by our late Viceroy, Lord Curzon, in the course of a speech at an Annual Meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce. He emphasised the point that the prosperity of a country by trade and commerce would always depend on the attention paid to commercial and industrial education. It need harly be said that in a country like India, with its vast and varied wealth of natural products, increased material prosperity must be secured not merely by increasing the output of natural produce, but also by the establishment of great national industries and by a system of instruction that will equip the people to carry on such industries and to withstand the powerful competition of more enterprising countries. An obligation rests on the State to make adequate provision for the kind of education best suited to secure the advancement of commerce and industry, and there is a certain amount of reasonableness in the complaint that the State in India has hitherto been rather neglectful of its resposibilities in this respect. But it is incumbent on the people not to throw the whole burden on the Government. In Western countries, the progress of education is due in a very large measure to private effort and enterprise, and there is the widest scope as well as the greatest need for similar effort and enterprise in India. The Government here have already established a few good commercial and technical schools in different parts of the county, and it is highly desirable that these institutions should serve as models for very many others to be called into existence by the enterprise and at the cost of the people themselves. The greatest drawback to true progress in India lies in the absence of initiative and push on the part of the sons of the soil.

Among those special institutions maintained by the Government, one of the bestmanaged is the Calicut School of Commerce, which has been in existence for about twelve years and has been steadily increasing in efficiency. It imparts instruction in six commercial subjects up to the highest grade in each, and there is also a vernacular section which was started primarily for the benefit of Moplahs, who have a natural bent for trade and commerce, though it is being appreciated by other communities also. Last year, the strength of the School increased in both the English and vernacular sections, which had 209 and 46 students, respectively, on the closing day of the year, or an increase of about 20 per cent. on the previous year's strength. The majority of students in the English section were Brahmins, classified by community, while the mejority in the vernacular section were Moplahs. Most of the students were natives of Malabar, but several represented various other Districts in the Presidency, as also the Native States of Travancore, Cochin and Pudukotta. The attendance was very satisfactory, in spite of an unheathly season, and the examination results were most creditable, seeing that of 129 students who appeared for the Government Technical Examinations in April last year, 91, or 70·54 per cent., were successful. The percentage of passes in the several subjects and grades was generally higher than that for the Presidency. It is also worthy of note that this School sent up nearly 50 per cent. of the candidates in the Presidency for the advanced examinations, thereby showing that the institution devotes special attention to the preparation of students for the higher grades of commercial subjects. For the vernacular section, a school final examination was held in May last year, and eleven of the twenty four students sent up passed.

That there is a steady and continuous demand for students trained in the School is evident from the fact that "old boys" are to be found serving in all parts of India, in Burma, and as far afield as East Africa as shorthand writers, reporters, typists, book-keepers, general clerks, traders, bankers, etc. Last year, as many as forty-six trained students secured suitable appointments, and two of these started business on their own account. It is very desirable that larger numbers should go into business for themselves, and thereby further the chief and ultimate aim of a commercial school, which is to qualify and stimulate its "alumni" for the higher works of commerce and industry, and not merely for subordinate clerical positions. The Calicut School of Commerce, it is evident from the Annual Reports, is manned by an efficient staff of teachers and the Headmaster Mr. S. Vaidyanath Iyer, and his assistants must be complimented on their usefull labours, which are certainly not unrecognised by the Director of Public Instruction, who remarks of last years Report that it is "a record of good work done during the year and furnishes evidence of the increasing usefulness and popularity of the institution."

THE INDIAN ARMY.

The "Civil and Military Gazette":—There have been references of late in Parliament to the proportion of British troops, to be maintained in India, which was fixed when the Queen took over the country. The sum we are told was 80,000 men but the "proportion," i. e., proportion to native troops, has never, we believe, been explicitly stated. The idea of proportion arose after the Mutiny. That mutiny was supposed to have been encouraged by the then existing disproportion of 250,000 native to 35,000 British troops in India. This conclusion is very doubtful. The Native Army's discipline was so relaxed as sufficiently to account for mutiny without seeking other causes, and, once started, regiments followed others like sheep, often when the disproportion of force was against them, as at Lahore or Multan.

The point of present-day importance is—are we always to be oppressed by this bugbear of fifty years ago, and is the conduct, in John Company's time, of an army rotten through indiscipline always to overshadow our present fine soldiers of the King? It may be quite right to hold that view but if we do hold it and act on it we are brought, it seems to us, to a logical deadlock. For what is the position? To render India secure against a foreign foe—and although there may be no present menace it will be conceded that we must be prepared to the extent of determining beforehand the main lines of our defensive precautions—to render India secure we need the means of rapidly increasing her present military strength. If the idea of proportion be maintained, then the size of the Native Army must always be checked by the proportion of British troops forthcoming, while on the other hand, the determination of the British nation not to accept compulsion must and will necessarily limit the number of troops they will supply for the white garrison. Push the nation too far in this respect and the reply will be that India must take her own risks. But why should India add to those risks by clinging to an obsolete idea? Why should she not provide for her own defence with her own people? It is not for internal order only that the Indian Army exists; no doubt its present strength is ample for that. But it has been again and again explained, last by Mr. Morley, that the task of the Indian army is infinitely greater than merely to maintain order within India or on her borders. She has undertaken to defend Afghanistan, and were there no such undertaking still that defence would be necessary, for it is India's own defence. Agains Afghanistan 500,000 men can at any time be deployed upon the Oxus within three weeks. Friendly understandings alone are not sufficient provision against attack and India needs strength sufficient to obviate any such risk. This the Native States of India can furnish, but we cannot allow them without first on our part making up our minds to dismiss old ideas of "proportion."

Our view is that the British troops are here for the defence of India "in conjunction with" the Native Army and the forces of Indian States: not for the purpose of holding either in check but to assist both in the task of defence. The distrust of the Native Army, dating from the Mutiny, should disappear with the causes which rendered the company's army untrustworthy. We should make up our minds to confide fully in the King's Indian soldiers and dismiss all ideas of "proportion" in strength of British and Indian troops. Similarly as regards the Indian States—so far as they will dispense with rabble they cannot control, and substitute Imperial Service troops under discipline like our own. When these States maintained huge hordes which they could not manage we had to plant British cantonments for the purpose; several times, indeed we have had to suppress their troops on behalf of the Chiefs. That day is passing fast. We rely entirely on the loyalty of the Indian Chiefs—they proved it in 1857. We can equally confide in the loyalty of their troops if so trained that we may rely on their discipline. Therefore the more numerous these are the better, if only they are disciplined like our own Indian troops. It is to the Native States of India that the King's Government should look (without reservations of "proportion") for that second line in support of India's small Regular Army, which the Indian Government cannot afford to maintain but which the Indian Chiefs are able and willing to furnish.

GOVERNMENT'S SOLICITUDE.

The "Pioneer."—One may assure those who are beset with such apprehension that not a particle of the Government's solicitude for the people has been lost. Is it likely that after all the efforts made and all the money that has been spent since the middle of September to keep the condition of the people as far as humanly possible even from deteriorating, the Government at the eleventh hour would risk the sacrifice of all that has been achieved by abandoning the famine population to its own devices? What it is doing now is no less intended in their interests than any other portion of its famine policy. It was first laid down by Sir Antony MacDonnell in the testament that he bequeathed to these Provinces, that among the important points to be aimed at in famine management was the getting of the people back to their villages in the last stage of the period of distress. This practice has every consideration in its favour. The final six weeks of the hot weather are terribly trying time for the big famine camps. The dependents, including flocks of children, suffer, under the most favourable circumstances in the fierce heat. The question of water supply generally offers great difficulties, and if it is inadequate cholera and other diseases will be certain to make their appearance in spite of every precaution. The people, especially the women and children, are far better back in the neighbourhood of their own homes: and further there is this great recommendation in the change of systems that when the rains do arrive there is an ample supply of labour on the spot for recommencing field work, instead of having ploughing and sowing kept back by a scarcity of hands until the public relief works are broken up. We do not suppose even now that all these works will be shut down. Some of those, like railway earthwork jobs, which are serving a real purpose will doubtless be kept going for some time to come at any rate; but in the case of works undertaken merely as a means of employment, the transfer of the workers to civil works round their villages is desirable from any point of view. That it may not be popular with the labouring classes themselves is very likely. Large families especially, who can draw allowances for several dependents, live easily on the aggregate income: they have settled down to the life, and do not wish for any change. But the large famine staff now available will enable the Government to exercise a supervision sufficient to make sure that they do not suffer by it. Wherever the dependents need it they will simply come on gratuitous relief. They will be better off thus, even if the joint money earnings are less, than in a big famine camp through the scorching heat of June. No one will be left without work or allowances. It is quite certain that whatever is done will be done with no object in view but the welfare of the people in the widest sense, and that there will be no change in the mind of the Government. The intention that all shall be kept going until Nature comes to the relief of the situation will assuredly not be relaxed at this stage of the struggle.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

We recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical.

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THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The Bombay Season Reports for the week ending 12th May give the following details:—

HYDERABAD.

Rain during week 53 cents at Hyderabad, in the district maximum 22 cents at Sakrand, minimum 2 cents at Hala. Threshing of rabi crops in progress. Lands being prepared for next season. Cattle in good condition except in Naushahro, Kandiaro, Digri and Hala talukas. Fodder dear but sufficient except in Shahdapur, Naushahro, Hala, Digri and Kandiaro talukas. Drinking water-supply adequate Price of rice at Hyderabad 6, of bajri 9 1/2, of jowari 10 and of wheat 8½ seers per rupee. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee at Hyderabad 47 per cent. less than normal.

AHMEDABAD.

Summer jowari in Daskroi and Sanand talukas and summer maize in Modasa petha in good condition. Summer jowari in parts of Sanand and Daskroi talukas and Gogha petha and summer jowari and sugarcane in parts of Dholka taluka being irrigated by well and tank water. Picking of cotton in progress in Viramgam, Sanand and Dholka talukas. Fodder adequate except in Dholka taluka and getting dear. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate. Supply of water in irrigation wells adequate and in irrigation tanks sufficient in a few talukas. Stocks of grain sufficient except bajri in Dhandhuka taluka. Price of jowari 11, of bajri 9, of wheat 8 1-2 and of rice 7 seers per rupee. Price of hay Re. 1-2 and of jowari kadbi Rs. 8-8 per 100 bundles. Quantity of jowari and bajri purchasable per rupee at Ahmedabad 35 and 40 per cent. less than normal respectively. Prices of cereals and cotton stationary. No emigration. Rates of wages 3 to 6 annas. General condition of cultivators and field labourers good.

PANCH MAHALS.

Kharif operations commenced in western mahals. Fodder-supply sufficient. Drinking water sufficient in western mahals, but scarcity felt in eastern mahals, which is being met by sinking wells from tagai grants made to the people. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Price of bajri 9¼, of maize 10 1-2, of wheat 6 1-2 and of rice 7 seers per rupee. Price of fodder Rs. 1-8-0 per 100 bundles. Quantity of bajri, maize, wheat and rice purchasable per rupee at Godhra 38, 60, 50 and 49 per cent. less than normal respectively. Stocks of grain sufficient. Labouring classes engaged in collecting mhowra flowers. Distress not severe in western mahals but is very severe in eastern mahals where famine has been declared. Twelve famine relief works in progress in eastern mahals. Wages of agricultural labourers 8, 6 and 4 pice for males, females and children respectively. No emaciation noticed. No aimless wandering noticed. Supply of labour sufficient. Liberal suspensions of land revenue and tagai and liberal grants of tagai given in eastern mahals. Physical condition of people generally good.

SURAT.

Irrigation of sugarcane commenced in Bulsar taluka and continues in Chikhli, Pardi and Jalalpur talukas. Lands being prepared for next season. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Drinking water adequate except in Chorasi taluka. Water in irrigation wells sufficient except in Chikhli, Olpad and Mandvi, talukas. Irrigation tanks are dry. Price of jowari 9 seers 4 chataks, of bajri 9 seers 4 chataks, of wheat 6 seers 8 chataks and of rice 5 seers 8 chataks per rupee. Price of grass Rs. 2-4-0 per 100 lbs. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee at Surat. 35 per cent. less than normal. Stocks of grain sufficient. Demand and supply of agricultural labour normal. No emigration. Rates of wages 3 to 4 annas. Condition of cultivating and labouring classes fair.

EAST KHANDESH.

Harvesting of wheat almost completed. Irrigated rabi crops generally in good condition. Threshing in progress. Lands being prepared for next season. Estimated outturn of cotton and bajri fair, and of other crops fair to poor except in Jamner and Raver talukas, where it is fair to good. Fodder-supply sufficient except in Amalner and Yaval talukas, where grass is imported from the Satpudas, and in Yaval taluka where people feed their cattle with leaves of trees. Fodder getting very dear. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Drinking water-supply and water in irrigation tanks, channels and wells sufficient for the present, but great difficulty is being experienced, as water-level in rivers and wells is going down. Water-supply diminishing in Amalner and Pachora talukas and Bhadgaon petha. Price of rice 6 seers 8 chataks, of bajri 11 seers 1 chatak, of jowari 10 seers 6 chataks, of wheat 7 seers 4 chataks and of pulse 7 seers 2 chataks per rupee. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee 41·35 per cent. less than normal. Stocks of grain sufficient. Demand for labour adequate. No emigration during week. Rates of wages for males 3 to 4 annas, for females 2 to 3 annas and for children 1 to 2 annas. General condition of cultivating and labouring classes fair. Tagai is being granted to cultivators.

WEST KHANDESH.

Threshing of kharif, bajri and rabi crops continues. Lands being prepared for next season. Agricultural stock and fodder-supply sufficient except in Sinkheda taluka where grass is scanty. Water-supply for drinking purposes insufficient in Nandurbar taluka. Irrigation water failing in some places. Price of jowari stationary and of bajri rising. Price of wheat 7 seers 7 chataks of jowari 10 seers 2 chataks, of bajri 9 seers 15 1-2 chataks and of rice 5 seers 7 1-2 chataks per rupee. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee 45 per cent. less than normal. Supply of labour normal. Famine works opened in Taloda taluka. Dole to village servants being distributed.

NASIK.

Threshing of rabi crops almost completed. Lands being prepared for next season. Collection and burning of rab materials continue in some places. Fodder supply insufficient in Nandgaon, Chandor, Baglan, and Malegaon talukas. Agricultural stock generally in good condition. Drinking water-supply sufficient for the present except in Sinnar and Malegaon talukas. Water in irrigation channels and pats deficient. Stocks of grain sufficient, but prices risen. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee at Nasik 40 per cent. less than normal. Agricultural and other labourers get sufficient employment in fields and on public works. Rates of wages normal. No unusual emigration noticeable: many people from Sinnar taluka who went to Bombay in search of employment are now returning. General condition of cultivating and labouring classes fair.

AHMEDNAGAR.

Lands being prepared for next season. Fodder sufficient for the present but getting dear. Supply of water insufficient in parts of Shrigonda, Jamkhed, Rahuri, Nevasa and Sangamner talukas. Agricultural stock generally insufficient. Price of bajri 11 seers 14 chataks and of jowari 12 seers 6 chataks per rupee. Price of kadbi 40 seers per rupee. Quantity of jowari purchaseable per rupee at Nagar 46 per cent, less than normal. Stocks of grain sufficient. Rates of wages 2 to 4 annas. One hundred and five persons emigrated from Akola to Bombay and Gharapuri during week. Condition of cultivating and labouring classes generally fair except in parts of Akola taluka.

POONA.

Rain during week in the district maximum 34 cents at Indapur, minimum 22 cents at Paud. Collection and burning of rab materials and preparation of lands for next season in progress. Fodder-supply sufficient except in Indapur taluka. Agricultural stock in good condition but insufficient in Maval, Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas. Drinking water-supply adequate. Water in irrigation wells and channels decreasing. Prices of food-grains stationary. Price of bajri at Poona 10 seers, of jowari 11 seers 12 chataks, of rice 6 seers 12 chataks and of wheat 7 seers 2 chataks per rupee. Price of kadbi 66 and of grass 90 lbs. per rupee. Quantity of jowari and bajri purchasable per rupee at Poona 33 per cent less than normal. Stocks of grain sufficient. Demand and supply of employment well balanced. Rates of wages 2½ to 5 annas for males and 1 for to 3 annas for females. Extent of emigration not abnormal. General condition of cultivating and labouring classes fair. Dole being given to village servants.

SHOLAPUR.

Rain during week in the district maximum 26 cents at Karmala and Malsiras, minimum 10 cents at Barsi. Standing garden and irrigated crops in good condition. Lands being prepared for next season. Supply of fodder replenished to some extent by the harvest season. Agricultural stock in fair condition but the number is not sufficient generally: most of the cattle have been sent out of the district to more favourable tracts. Supply of water for drinking and for irrigation purposes inadequate. Deepening of wells by jumpers being actively pushed on. Supply of food-grains sufficient for the present. Price of jowari at Sholapur 13 seers 6½ chataks and of bajri 12 seers 15½ chataks per rupee. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee at Sholapur 42 per cent. less than normal. Supply of labour inadequate for the demand. Condition of cultivating and labouring classes fair. Rates of wages 2 to 4 annas.

SATARA.

Rain during week 1 inch 14 cents at Patan. Harvesting of rabi crops completed. Lands being prepared for next season. Water-supply adequate for drinking purposes but insufficient for irrigation purposes in Javli taluka. Stocks of grain adequate. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee 39 per cent. less than normal. Public health generally good. Rates of wages 3 to 6 annas. No abnormal demand for labour. No emigration. General condition of cultivating and labouring classes fair.

BIJAPUR.

Rain during week in the district maximum 80 cents at Badami, minimum 2 cents at Bagalkot, 50 cents at Daphlapur and 17 cents at Jath. Lands being prepared for next season. Crops in bad condition in Indi and Bijapur talukas but relief measures probably unnecessary. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock sufficient. Cattle generally in good condition. Irrigation tanks dried up. Drinking water sufficient except in parts of Badami, Bagalkot and Bijapur talukas. Stocks of grain sufficient. Price of Jowari at Bijapur 12 1/8 of bajri 12 1/2, of rice 7, of what 7 1/2 and of kadbi 60 seers per rupee. Quantity of jowari and bajri purchasable per rupee 47 and 48 per cent. less than normal respectively. High prices appear to be due to prevailing scarcity and to exportation of grain to other provinces.

KATHIAWAR.

Threshing of wheat progressing. Picking of cotton continues. Lands being prepared for next season. Supply of fodder and drinking water adequate Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition. Water in irrigation tanks and wells insufficient in Bhavnagar, Palitana, Jasdan, Songadh and Sudamda Price of wheat at Rajkot 10, of bajri 9½, of jowari 12½ and of gram 9 seers per rupee. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee at Rajkot 44 per cent. less than normal. Stocks of grain sufficient. No demand for employment in Jhalavad, Sorath and Gohilvad Prants. Demand and supply of employment generally sufficient in Halar Prant. Rates of wages 3½ to 5 annas for males, 2½ to 3 annas for females and 1¼ to 2 annas for children. No emigration. General condition of labouring classes fair.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	2	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	3	3	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	12	8	21
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	5	4	11
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	5	5	31
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	2	2	14
G Mahim and Worli	3	3	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	8
Total	31	28	121
Total plague deaths to date..143,349			
This date last year	28	27	104

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
6	7

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rats campaign:—

May 14th 1908.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	34	25	8
B	215	134	26
C	59	101	22
D	41	33	0
E	118	178	17
F & G	81	1	1
Total to date...	548	472	74
Total rats killed			1,020

Dr. A. A. Macdonell, Boden Professor of Sanskrit, has just returned to England after an absence of nearly seven months from a tour of study and research in India. He examined several public and private libraries containing nearly 80,000 Sanskrit M.SS., and acquired a number of old and valuable M.SS. for the University of Oxford. He also took home a number of photographs suitable for teaching and lecturing purposes, illustrating the architectural and sculptural antiquities of every part of India and Ceylon.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

("Bombay Government Gazette" May, 14.)

His Exellency the Governor in Council is pleased, to constitute the Sankheda and Pandu Mewas in the Rewa Kantha Agency a sub-division of that Agency for the purposes of the Criminal Procedure Code, and to appoint Mr. Panachand Jaychand Mehta to be Sub-Divisional Magistrate in charge of that sub-division.

Mr. Shankar Narayan Krishna Bijurkar, Mamlatdar, taluka Honavar.

Mr. Ramkrishna Venkatrav Padbidri, and Mamlatdar, taluka Kumta, are invested with the additional power under (section 562).

Mr Vaman Vishwanath Bapat, Acting Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge, Gokak, to be a Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge.

Mr Prataprai Chhotumlal Desai. Acting Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge, Vagra, to be Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge.

Mr Shankar Appaji Gupte, Acting Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge, Sangameshver, to be Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge.

Mr. Durgeshwar Natwarji Trivedi, magistrate of the first Class in the district of Surat is empowered, to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in section 260 of the same Code.

Risaldar S K Bapat, on return from leave, to be District Superintendent of Police, Kanara.

Mr R M Maxwell, I C S, Assistant Collector and Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Kanara, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district, and is invested with the additional powers, under sections 110, 133, 190 (1) (c) and 524.

Mr. Narayan Ganesh Sahasrabudhe. B.A., to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Belgaum, during the absence on leave of Mr. Krishnaji Balavant Moghe or pending further orders.

Mr. Gandabhai Indraji Desai to act as District Deputy Collector, Surat, vice Mr. B. W. Kissan, I. C. S., on deputation, pending further orders.

Mr. Yashavant Balappa Borkar, B.A., to act as District Deputy Collector, Kolaba, vice Mr. R. S. Broomfield, I. C. S., transferred, pending further orders.

Mr. Krishnaji Vasudev Joshi to act as District Deputy Collector, Ratnagiri, vice Mr. J. H. Garrett, I.C.S., on deputation, pending further orders.

Mr. Dattatraya Manjunath Bijur to hold charge of the office of Divisional Forest Officer, North Thana, in addition to his own duties, vice Mr. W. F. D. Fisher, appointed Divisional Forest Officer, Belgaum, pending further orders.

Mr, Kharshedji Nasarvanji Contractor, B.A., is promoted to Rs. 500 per mensem, in the General Branch of the Provincial Educational Service, with effect from the date of the retirement of Mr. K. N. Sane, viz., 1st October 1907, continuing to act as Head Master, Karachi High School.

Mr Trimbak Vasudeo Gupte to be an Additional Assistant Public Prosecutor for the Poona District for such cases as may be made over to him by the Public Prosecutor for that district.

Mr. Ganesh Vinayak Patwardhan, Inspecting Subordinate Judge of Belgaum, Dharwar, Bijapur and Kanara Districts is granted privilege leave for 13 days from 23rd March to 4th April (both days inclusive.)

Mr Ganpatlal Goverishankar Bhat to practise as a Pleader in the Ahmedabad District.

Mr Ramchandra Ganesh Shintre to practise as a Pleader in the Poona District.

Mr Nagesh Damodar Kanhere to practise as a Pleader in the Ratnagiri District.

Mr. Damodar Trimbak Nene to practise as a Pleader in the Thana District.

Mr. J. B. Potnis, Aval Karkun, Salsette, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of that taluka during the absence of Mr. A. R. Pethe on one month's privilege leave from the 10th instant or pending further orders.

The following appointments are ordered vice Mr. Durgeshwar Natwarji, Mamlatdar of Mandvi, who has been granted privilege leave for one month:—Mr. Mulji Kalidas, Chitnis to the Collector of Surat to be Mamlatdar of Mandvi. Mr. Makanji Kasanji Deputy Chitnis to the Collector of Surat, to act as Chitnis to the collector.

Mr. Yeshwant Appaji Gorwadkar, Head Karkun on Rs. 50, of taluka Yeola, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of the same taluka during the absence of Mr. Bhaskar Raoji Dixit, B.Sc., on one month's privilege leave or pending further orders.

Mr. Waman Natho Barpande, Head Karkun on Rs.50 in the East Khandesh District, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Yaval during the period intervening between the date of the departure of Mr. V. G. Kardile and that of the arrival of Mr. C. G. Marathe, who is appoint to do duty as Mamlatdar of Yaval, on completion of his special duty in the Poona District.

Mr. Sakharam Raghunath Kotwal, Deputy Accountant, is appointed to act as Head Accountant Nasik, during the absence of Mr. Rajaram Balkrishna Tipnis on privilege leave for six weeks or until further orders.

The following transfers of Mamlatdars are ordered in the interest of the public service:—Mr. Vasudeo Bapu Shrotri, B.A., on the expiration of his leave, to be Mamlatdar of Akola in the Ahmednagar District. Mr. Govind Jiwaji Apte, on the expiration of his leave, to be Mamlatdar of Tasgaon in the Satara District. Mr. Vishnu Govind Mahajani, on completion of his special duty in the Satara District, to be Mamlatdar of Sangola in the Sholapur District.

The following promotions are ordered in consequence of the appointment of Mr Vinayak Appaji Gupte, BA, First Grade Mamlatdar, to be Sixth Grade Deputy Collector:—Mr Krishnaji Vasudeo Joshi, substantive pro tem. First Grade Mamlatdar, to be First Grade Mamlatdar. Mr Narayan Nilkanth Sathe. BA, substantive pro tem. Second Grade Mamlatdar, to be Second Grade Mamlatdar. Mr Ragunath Sitaram Pendse, BA, substantive pro tem. Third Grade Mamlatdar, to be Third Grade Mamlatdar. Mr Mahodeo Ramchandra Potnis substantive pro tem. Fourth Grade Mamlatdar, to be Probationary Fourth Grade Mamlatdar.

The following transfers of Mamlatdars are ordered in consequence of the appointment of Mr. Krishnaji Vasudev Joshi, Mamlatdar of Maval, to act as District Deputy Collector, Ratnagiri:—Mr. Sakharam Hari Tagare, from Bhusaval in the East Khandesh District to Maval in the Poona District. Mr. Shamrao Anant Latkar, B.A., from Haveli in the Poona District to Bhusaval in the East Khandesh District. (Messrs, Tagare and Latkar are allowed to draw the Frst Class Magisterial allowances of their talukas.) Mr. Chintaman Daji Jumde, now Acting Mamlatdar of Chopda in East Khandesh, to act as Mamlatdar of Haveli in the Poona District. Mr. Trimbak Narayan Atre, B. A., Head Karkun on Rs. 80 in the Ahmednagar District to act as Mamlatdar of Chopda.

Mr B N Kanade, Acting Head Karkun and Third Class Magistrate, Ron Taluka, is invested with additional powers under the Criminal Procedure Code, under sections 143, 144, 174 and 190, (a) and (b).

Messrs D MacDonald and O A Harker respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Assistant Superintendent of Police, Satara, on the 14th April.

Mr. J. Ghosal, I.C.S., to be Sub-divisional magistrate for the subdivision comprising the Bulsar, Pardi and Chikhli Talukas.

Mr. J. R. Sawant, Mamlatdar and Magistrate, Second Class, Sindkheda Taluka in the West Khandesh District, is invested with the additional powers under the Code of C.P.

The election of Mr. Purushottam Damodar Kirane, Mamlatdar, as Vice-President of the Taluka Local Board of Bhimthadi in the Poona District is approved.

The election of Mr. Waman Gangadhar Gokhale, Mamlatdar, as Vice-President of the Taluka Local Board of Khed in the Poona District is approved.

The election of Mr. Ganesh Narhar Atre, Mamlatdar, as Vice-President of the Taluka Local Board of Purandhar in the Poona District is approved.

Mr. Ramchandra Vishwanath Gadgil, Mamlatdar, is nominated a member of the Taluka Local Board of Shevgaon in the Ahmednagar District vice Mr. Trimbak Narayan Atre, resigned.

The election of Mr. Mahadeo Rangnath Zate, Mamlatdar, as Vice-President of the Taluka Local Board of Amalner in the East Khandesh District is approved.

The election of Rao Bahadur Baburao Bhalchandra Onkar as Vice-President of the Taluka Local Board of Haveli in the Poona District is approved.

Dr. E. H. Cooke is nominated a councillor of the Lonavla Municipality in the Poona District vice Dr. J. Marr, resigned.

The election of Mr. Vinayak Babaji Ghanekar, Mamlatdar, as Vice-President of the Taluka Local Board of Raver in the East Khandesh District is approved.

Mr. Usman valad Yesu Vaghu is appointed to be a nominated member of the Taluka Local Board of Rajapur in the Ratnagiri District vice Mr. Suleman valad Yesu Vaghu, deceased.

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Thousands of Readers Respond to Offer.

Another Weeks Test now Offered.



A most annoying circumstance in the daily toilet of many thousands of men and women.

There was a very notable response to our recent invitation to readers of this paper, in which they were offered one week's free test of the only approved "hair drill" extant; and we are pleased to report that a very large number of these are most enthusiastic over the results accruing. We have also been desired, on behalf of those who did not at the time avail themselves of the opportunity, to renew our offer; and we now have pleasure in announcing that arrangements are now complete for another week's free "hair drill."

Let us repeat what the "hair drill" will assuredly prove:—

A. That your hair can be drilled into fine condition.
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C. That your hair need not be too highly coloured or too colourless.
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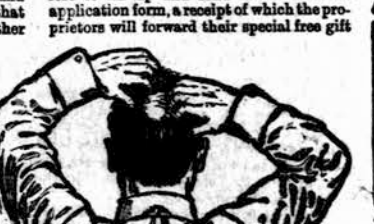
We have received very gratifying accounts from those who participated in our previous test and the unanimous expression is that the "Harlene Hair Drill" undoubtedly improves and benefits the hair, no matter what form of hair weakness and decay it is suffering from.

Quality and quantity are both greatly in evidence even after the week's free test, and afford the most conclusive proof of the eventual excellence to be attained by a thorough course.

The proprietors of this famous and celebrated preparation, universally known as Edwards' "Harlene," therefore, invite everyone whose hair is weak, deficient, or faulty to subject their remedy to the week's test alluded to, and are confident that those who do so will be able to report a most manifest improvement.

Edwards' "Harlene" is no new, untried preparation, but is the great hair specific, of which Royal and other distinguished personages speak in terms of the highest approbation, and there is no corner of the world from which testimony to its remarkable value and efficacy has not been forthcoming.

Readers desirous of having proved to them the possibilities of hair cultivation under proper conditions are invited therefore to fill up and send in the annexed application form, a receipt of which the proprietors will forward their special free gift bottle of "Harlene," their interesting booklet on hair drill and full directions for use.



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"Harlene" can always be obtained at Chemists and Stores the world over.

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve-power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck. It improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

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SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY.

The Aga Khan Tournament Semi-Finals.

MEDICALS VICTORIOUS.

In reporting the hockey match of last Saturday between the Grant Medical College and the Worcester Regiment, the opinion was expressed that the former were sure to find their way into the finals and that the Jhansi Railway Institute, if they wished to carry off the Cup a second time, should have to play all they knew and a lot more. The Cup-holders have now been disposed of by a local Parse-Hindu combination, the Pioneer Hockey Club; and last evening the Medicos justified the prediction by beating the Royal Scots (whose proverbial good luck for once failed them) and thus getting into the Finals.

The match was a very exciting one from start to finish. It could not be called a brilliant exhibition of hockey, but the contending teams played a very fast and hotly contested game, disputing every little advantage. Nevertheless the play of both the teams, as compared with their past games, was somewhat disappointing.

The Medicals, in the previous rounds, disposed of the Somerset Light Infantry, St. Xavier's boys and the Worcester Regiment; their best game being decidedly the one in the first round, against the Somersets from Poona, which was a stiff fight. Then again in the third round, they met tough customers in the Worcesters from Ahmednager, and although not playing their best, the boys were able to win by one goal to love. The same was their play yesterday when they met the Royal Scots. The Medicals played with good combination although it must be confessed that their forward line was often slow to clear positions which required prompt action, besides missing many goals by erratic hitting. Sinclair replaced Cahill yesterday as outside forward, but the change was not a great success as the new man, though a reputed hockey-player, is out of practice and at this stage it would have certainly been profitable to retain the old forward who was, to say the least, in form. The boys scored two goals but ought to have had at least three more and one goal they were deprived of by a foul when actually George had lodged the ball in the nets but the referree was a bit quick to whistle a penalty against the Scots. Every one amongst the Medicals played well but Mungavin and Gimi, backs, Osborne, inside half and George, Hanson and Honey, forwards, deserve special mention for their splendid work.

As to the Scots, their greatest admirers could not credit them with playing scientific hockey. In fact their play against the Royal Field Artillery in the first round was rather a rough one. They improved when they met the Dockyard in the next round but their victory on that occasion was, however, due to their greater sustaining powers and to the poor play of the Dockyard men. It was sheer luck that gained the Royal Scots the victory over the Poona Gymkhana on Tuesday when, the game having resulted in a draw, an extra five minutes each way was allowed, which gave the Scots their winning goal although the play of the civilians was decidedly of a superior order. Like their adversaries, they had also a change in the team and Ross replaced Collins, the centre forward, and, as with the former, the retention of the old player would have been preferable. The Scots hit hard and centred well, but there was not the requisite combination amongst their forwards. Their defence however, was very good, and earned them the credit of not having been scored against oftener. Shawcross and Lucas played good forwards but their other colleagues were not up to much. Their half line was also strong, though they did not shine so well in attack as in defence.

The first half was one of the fastest games we have witnessed in the Tournament and though very level, the Medical boys were able to notch two goals while the Scots could not open their account. During the second half, the pace was much the same but Medicals had decidedly the better of the exchanges. They were ever on the attack and, had their forwards been a little quicker to take advantage of the opening provided them, they should certainly have piled on goal after goal; as it was, however, they missed some by erratic hitting and others through Mackenzie and Wilson. The Scots, on the other hand, had some good chances, but concerted action was an unknown quantity and though Shawcross and Lucas toiled and toiled, they could not force the enemy's outposts. Further, whenever the Scots appeared dangerous, Gimi and Mungavin were ever on the look-out and ready to clear. No score having resulted in this half, the Grant Medical College remained masters of the field by two goals to love.

The Scots, winning the toss, elected to defend the Infantry Barracks' goal and at once began to attack from the bully-off, but Gimi first, then Osborne, relieved. A run for the opposite flags was then put in by the Medicals but Mackenzie cleared. Shawcross now had a run but the ball went out, and another dangerous rush was saved by Mungavin. Again the Scots tried to clear but were promptly checked. Henderson had shortly a good opening but Gimi saved; then Bell also had a good chance but failed to clear at a critical moment. Pressing, George by an angular shot hit goal. Osborne and Bell then ran with the ball again but Watson stopped their progress. Shortly George had a shot at the flags but it was wide. After a visit to their own flags, Medicals worked the ball back but Honey's hit was a bit too hard. Play now was up and down and very fast and both sides, especially the Medicals, were constantly called up for fouls. In spite of this the fight continued hot and hard, Gimi and Osborne, and Powell and Mackenzie, playing exceptionally well for their respective sides. Then a tussle ensued near the Medical flags which Cuzen relieved. The venue of play was now on the opposite ground and Bell cleared nicely but Honey failed to take up the ball when only a push would have lodged it in the nets. Then Hanson had a run and the custodian having left his place, approached the flags, but Evans deprived him of the ball. In a scrimmage in the Scots' circle, Sinclair centered the ball to Honey and the latter scored amidst applause. Play again was up and down and, at call of half time, the ball was on Scots' ground. Score:—

Grant Medical College .... 2 goals.
Royal Scots .... nil.

On change of sides the Scots again were on the offensive and, by good centering, rushed for the opposite flags but Gimi and Osborne sent the ball back. Medicals retaliated and two successive shots at the flags were saved by Wilson. Pressing, Wilson again shot back or kicked out three more dangerous shots within a few seconds. Play was now in the centre, then Osborne cleared to Bell, but the latter hitting hard could not centre well. A run was made for the other end and Ross had a good opening but his shot went wide. Medicals now attacked and repeated rushes proved fruitless by the slackness of their forwards. Scots now secured the ball but Gimi relieved and having hit out, a corner was awarded, but Mungavin cleared the shot from it. Medicals now gaining possession of the ball, Hanson finding a clear field ran with the ball but Evans caught him up and a foul being whistled, the opportunity was lost. Continuing to press Sinclair centered to George, but his hit again being too hard, the latter could not take it up. Then the Scots were on the ball but their forwards could not combine and were slow, yet Lucas had a run but missed the flags by a few inches. Play in mid-field for a while, Osborne and Cuzen clearing very well, then Medicals rushed with the ball and George had a shot which actually was lodged in the nets, but the whistle calling a foul againt the Scots, the score could not count. After, Ross's angular shot from a good centre from J. Wilson having gone wide, Medicals continued on the aggressive and Hanson with an open goal before him shot wide. Again taking up the ball from Bell, Hanson sent a volley but Wilson saved with his leg. Play up and down, and when full time was called Medicals were pressing. Score:—

Grant Medical College .... 2 goals.
Royal Scots .... Nil.

TEAMS.

MEDICALS.

Goal—Emile.
Backs—Gimi, Mungavin.
Half-backs—Osborne, Cuzen, Cowper.
Forwards—Bell, George, Hanson, Honey (Capt.) Sinclair.

SCOTS.

Goal—Wilson.
Backs—Mackenzie, Watson.
Half-backs—Evans, Powell, Prior.
Forwards—Shawcross (Capt), Lucas, Ross, Henderson, J. Wilson.
Referrees—Messrs. Ward and Wayman.

FINALS.

SATURDAY, 16th MAY.

Grant Medical College vs. Pioneer Hockey Club, Marine Lines ground.

The following table shows results to date:—

	I Round.	II Round.	III Round.	Semi-Final.	Final
R F A Kirkee	R Scots 5-0	R Scots 3-1	R Scots 3-1	Medicals 2-0	Saturday May 16th.
Royal Scots					
Mahomed Hockey Club	Dockyard 4-3; 3-3				
R I M Dockyard					
Elphinstone College	Poona 5-2	Poona 2-1			
Poona Gymkhana					
Friends' Union	Northamptons 5-0				
Northampton Regt					
Somerset Light Inft.	Medicals 2-1	Med. 5-0	Medicals 1-0		
Grant Medical College					
Elphinstone H S Old Bs.	Xaviers 4-0				
St Xavier's Club					
Bombay Gymkhana	Gym. 7-0	Worcesters 1-0			
Parsi Pioneers' B Team					
Worcester Regt	Worcrs 2-0				
Bombay Educ S Old Bs.					
14th Hussars	Hussars 6-2	Jhansi 3-0	Jhansi 1-0	Pioneer H C 3-2	
International H'y Club					
Jhansi Railway Inst.	Bye				
79th Co R G A	"	R G A 2-0			
Parel Gymkhana	"				
Parsi Pioneers' A Team	"	Pioneer H C 3-1	Pioneer H C W O		
Pioneer Hockey Club	"				
King's Regt. Nasirabad	"	Scratched			
Hts' Athletics Calcutta	"				

THE BOMBAY HUNT.

Annual Meeting.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Hunt was held at the Bombay Gymkhana on Wednesday the 13th May.

Captain J. L. Meyer, R. E., and Messrs. T. W. Birkett Alister Forbes, A. R. Burney, H. Blair, W. M. Ross, L. H. Savile, J. E. B. Hotson, E. G. Montgomery, A. Turner Laing, W. F. Rutherford B. Brown, A. R. Ingram and A. E. Lord were present.

Mr. T. W. Birkett was unanimously voted to the Chair. Mr. Alister Forbes read the notice convening the meeting and the minutes of the last general meeting held on the 18th July 1907, which were confirmed and signed.

It was proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. A. E. Lord:—"That the report of the Committee for the season 1907-08 be adopted and the accounts passed," and this was carried unanimously.

It was proposed by Captain J. L. Meyer, R. E., and seconded by Mr. B. Brown:—"That the thanks of the Hunt be conveyed to Mr. R. W. L. Dunlop for the able and successful way he hunted the hounds during the passed Season."

This was carried with acclamation.

It was proposed by Mr. A. R. Burney and seconded by Mr. L. H. Savile:—"That the following gentlemen be elected (with power to add to their number) to form a Committee for the Season 1908-9, *viz.*, Mr. Cecil Gray, Mr. D. N. Graham, Mr. H. E. E. Procter, Mr. J. H. Symington, Mr. J. L. Symons, Mr. R. W. Harter and Capt. Meyer, R. E." This was carried *nem. con.*

It was proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. A. E. Lord:—"That a pack of hounds up to 30 couple at the discretion of the Committee be purchased for next Season." This was carried unanimously.

It was proposed by Mr. A. R. Burney and seconded by Mr. H. Blair:—"That the Committee be empowered to make all necessary arrangements for the purchase and shipment of the hounds." This was carried unanimously.

It was proposed by Mr. W. M. Ross and seconded by Mr. J. E. B. Hotson:—"That the Committee be empowered to appoint a master." This was carried unanimously.

It was proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Capt. Meyer, R. E.:—"That the Committee be empowered to appoint an Honorary Secretary." This was carried unanimously.

It was proposed by Mr. H. Blair and seconded by Mr. W. F. Rutherford:—"That the thanks of the Hunt be tendered to Mr. Allan L. S. Roberts for having audited the accounts of the Hunt without remuneration." This was carried unanimously.

It was proposed by Capt. Meyer, R. E., and seconded by Mr. A. R. Burney:—"That the thanks of the Committee be tendered to Mr. John Crawford for having acted as Honorary Veterinary Surgeon to the Hunt during the past Season." This was carried unanimously.

It was proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. A. E. Lord:—"That the hearty thanks of the Meeting be tendered to Mr. Alister Forbes for having undertaken the duties of Honorary Secretary during the past Season." This was carried with acclamation.

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman the proceedings terminated.

THE DERBY.

KEMPTON PARK JUBILEE THE CHESTER CUP.

STARTING PRICE and straight out commissions executed on all principal English races.

Double and treble events etc., Send for list of probable starters and prices.

BEATTIE BROS.,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

A meeting of the members of the Bombay Natural History Society took place at the Society's Rooms yesterday, Mr. K. R. Kama presiding.

The election of the following 12 new members since the last meeting was duly announced:—Mr. Leonard J. W. Robinson, R. H. A (Meerut); Mr. A. H. Napier, I. M. S. (Rawalpindi); Mr. N. M. Jenkins, R. G. A. (Karachi); Mr. D. Quinlan, C. V. D. (Calcutta); Mr. H. P. Ball (Ajmere); Mr. A. F. Brooke, R. F. A. (Meerut); Mr. C. de M. Wellbourne (Poona); Mr. W. P. Pechey (Bombay); Capt. E. S. Gillett, A. V. C. (Ahmednagar); The Conservator of Forests, Berar Circle (Amraoti); The Mess Secretary, 87th Punjabis (Jhansi); and Mr. J. Donald, I. F. S. (Chanda, C. P.)

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

The Honorary Secretary, Mr. W. S. Millard, acknowledged the receipt of the following:

Contribution.	Locality.	Contributor.
1 Head of Swamp deer (Cervus du vauceli)	North Kamrup, Assam.	Mrs F E Jackson
11 Mammal skins:—Large Indian Squirrel (Ratufa indica), Orang-bellied Himalayan Squirrel (Letilokriah, Black-backed Squirrel (Sciurus atrodorsalis) Golden backed Squirrel (Sciurus caniceps (Sciurus pravostii) (Crab-eating Mungoose urv) (Large Indian Civet (Vivirra zi bitha) Small Indian Civet (Viviricula malaocensis) Himalayan Palm Civet (Paradoxus grazi) Red Cat-bear (Aelurus fulgens) Musk deer (Moschus moschiferus)		Trustees of the British Museum
1 Skin of Wild Doz (Cyon dukhanensis)	Berar	Khan Bahadur Nawab Mahomed Salamulla Khan
10 Mammal skins:—4 Indian porcupines (Hystrix leucura). 3 common Indian Hares (Lepus rufi-caudatus. 1 Common Langur (Semnopithecus entellus) 2 striped Hyænas (Hyæna stricata) 2 Jungle Cat (Felis chaus)	Hoshangabad, C P	A A Dunbar Brander
A number of small mammal skins including 12 Afgan gerbilles (Meriones ersthecurus) Mole Rats (Nesokia huttonf)	Quetta District.	Baluchistan Natural History Society
2 Afgan Mouse Hares Lagomya rufescens)		
1 Little grey Hamester (Cricetus phaeus)		
1 Barn Owl (Strix flammea)	Bandra	Mr C Steffin
1 do do	....	Mr J E C Julkes' I C S
10 Qualls: common grey Quail (Coturnix communis Rain Quail (Coturnix Coromandelica)	Thana	Mr W S Millard
1 Painted Partridge (Francolinus pictus) and 1 Redwatlled Lapwing(Sarcogrammus indicus) Bird 2 chiff-chaffs (Phylloscopus tristis) Brook's willow warbler (Phylloscopus subviridus) Hodgson's Pipit (Anthus rosacens) 1 Pale Barrier (circus macrurus)	Andheri	Mr W F Rutherford
	Kohat	Mr C H T Whitehead
2 Temminck's horned Pheasant (Tragopan temmincki)	Sadon, Upper Burma	Capt C Elliot
1 Yellow-throated Bulbul (Pycuonotus xantholaenus)	Horsely Konda, Madras Presidency	Mr F Roscoe Allen
10 Birds including 2 common Rose Finches (Carpodacus erythrinus) 1 Ashy crowned Finch Lark (Pyrrhueanda grisea) 1 Pale Harrier (Sircus macurus) 1 White eyed Buzzard Eagle (Bulastur teesa) 8 Jungle Bush Quail (Perdicula argunda) 1 Tickells Blue Flycatcher (cyornis tickelli). 1 Little Ringed Plover (Aegiatilis dubia)	Andheri and District	Mr N B Kinnear
2 White-winged Wood Ducks (Asarcornis scutulatus)	Myitkyine, Upper Burma	Mr A C Bateman
10 Snakes including 2 Xylophis perroteti, 1 Hapiocircus ceyloniensis 1 Cylindrophis macuratus 2 Dryocalamus nympha 1 Drycalammus gracilis, 2 Oilgodon sublineat us, 2 Tropidonotus asperrimus, 1 Tropidonotus ceylonassis 3 Dendrophis candolineolatus) 1 Dipsadomorphus forseen. Hemibungarus nigrescens 1 Aucis ltrodon hypnale.	Burma, &c	Major F Wall, I M S
32 Snakes including 3 Cylindrophis rufus 2 Simotes violaceus, 2 Simotes cyclurus 1 1 Simotes splendid, us, 4 Simores theobaldi, 8 Lycodon fasciatus, 1 Coluber porphyraceus, 1 Coluber oxycepuasus, Coluber prasinus 1 Dryophis mycterizans, 2 Dryophis fronticinceus, 1 Dipsadomorphus muttimaculata, 1 Chrysopheler ornate, 1 Cantoria vicinces 1 Fordenia lenco balia, 3 Homaloy sis buscata, 1 Bipistes hydrinus 2 Amblycephalus, mon ticola, 1 Callophis maculiceps, 1 Bungarus candidus var multicinctus, 2 Bungrus candidus var maginmaculata, 2 Lachesis, purpuroomaculatus.	Burma, &c	Vet Maj Evans and Major F Wall, I M S
1 Snake juv (Ancistrodon hypnale)	Dharwar	Mr H M Dwane
1 Snakes (Lycodon ausiculag) with lizard's legs protreding through stomach	Ktah, W P	Mr W B Cotton, I C S
2 Lizards Mabuia septomtoe niata and Gymnodactylus scaber	Bushire, Persian Gulf	Capt P Z Cox
2 Lizards Hemidactylus sp and Lygotoma albopunctatum	Dibrugarh, Assam	Major F Wall, I M S
1 Shark	Bombay Market	Mr T W Cuffe
1 Young Skate.........	Karachi	Mr L Brachi
A number of marine fish and inverte brates	Karachi	Mr E Comber
Specimens of wood bores by Teredo and pholas	New Docks, Bombay Port Trust	Mr L H Savile.
A small collection of Hemiptera, Hymenoptera, Orthoptera, and Coleoptera	Nasik and Karachi	Mr E Comber
it Butterfly (Parhes Ana mena	Naitwar	Col T Jessmyn
1 collection of Planst	Aden..............	Mrs Swayne

ALTERATIONS TO RULES.

Sundry alterations to the rules which were proposed by the Committee were accepted and agreed to.

"INDIAN DUCKS AND THEIR ALLIES."

The Secretary mentioned that this book was expected to be published in England about the end of this month or early in June; so that subscribers would get their copies, he hoped, soon after that date.

PAPERS READ.

The following papers were then read:—

1. On the ferns of the Bombay Presidency, by Rev. E. Blatter, S. J.
2. A branching Date Palm (Phœnix Sylvestris) by F. Field.
3. Occurrence of the Crested Teal (Eunetta Calcutta) by L. C. Glascock.
4. Note on the Common Indian Crocodile (Crocodilus palastris) by P. E. Burn.
5. Abnormal tail in a lizard—(Hemidactylus gleadovi) by G. A. D. Stuart, I.C.S.
6. Severe effects from the sting of Vespa orientalis by Capt. MacWatters, M.B., I.M.S.

All of which will appear in the Society's journal.

A vote of thanks to the authors of the papers terminated the meeting.

THE MAN MARTIN LUTHER.

The Charm of his Letters.

There is an extraordinary charm about these letters of Luther already referred to. They build up for us without design the whole man Luther, how he lived and what he did. The translator of these letters has to be congratulated on finding so rare a field of gold, and one that has been open to all comers for over 300 years. She is also to be congratulated on the grace with which she has translated these letters. Luther would have sent her his compliments, for he knew the troubles of the translator. He might even have said it was most excellent curry, for he loved the good things of the table.

An analysis of these letters shows us Luther at all sorts of tasks. In 1516 he says: "I am lecturer in the cloister, reader at meals, preach daily, and direct the students' studies, am the Prior's vicar (which means being vicar eleven times over), inspector of fish ponds at Leitzkau, expounder of St. Paul and the Psalms, besides my letter writing. Behold what a leisurely man I am, and in addition am plagued by the temptations of the world, the flesh. and the devil."

AN EVENING WITH LUTHER.

An evening in Luther's house is drawn for us by a chance reference. Zink's son was dead, and Luther writes to the father: "He was very dear to all of us, especially to me (for he shortened an evening for me by singing treble in my house)." Luther evidently loved to sit and hear the boy singing, and loved such singing even at supper time, as we learn from a postscript to a note, which says: "The Lord be with you Written while your Weller is conducting the music during supper."

Luther knew how to send charming messages, and he is always mindful of the children. "Kiss little Hans and bid him pray for the dear Prince and me. I can find nothing here, although it is the Fair, for the children, so provide something if I bring nothing special."

When Kathie presents him with a son he writes to one to be sponsor for him. "Come to my help so that . . . perhaps God may in him raise a fresh enemy of the Pope and the Turk. I wish him christened about Vesper time, so that he may not remain a heathen any longer, setting my mind at ease."

When his child dies he says, "My little daughter Elizabeth has been taken from me, leaving me almost in womanly sorrow, so deeply am I grieved. I never dreamt that a father's heart could have been so soft towards his children." And when he was going to see his sister he sent greeting "to the little Margaretta, to whom I shall bring something with me."

LUTHER TO THE POPE AND HENRY VIII.

Luther had a very direct style of letter when necessary. Here is a phrase or two from a note to the Archbishop of Mayence, who had complained of a statement by a guest at Luther's table:

"As it is now thought that the accusation is aimed at me, I now beg of you to leave my table and house guest unmolested. . . . I shall always express my opinion freely. . . . And should your Grace hang all those who not only in this but in other things speak despitefully of your Grace, there would not be rope enough in Germany to do it. . . . I must console myself with the thought that your august Holiness cannot hang every one who wishes you evil (although it would be possible to hang all who wish you well)."

To the Pope, too, he used the direct narrative. He writes: "Be assured I never attacked your person, although I confess to having spoken against the Roman See, the Court of Rome, which not even thyself can deny that it has been a very Sodom, Gommorrha, and Babylon, and is, so far as I can see, in a hopeless state. . . . The Roman See is not worthy of thee—the Evil Spirit should be Pope, who rules more than thou in this Babel."

To King Henry VIII. of England he writes: "For although I am a mere nobody compared to your Majesty, still I feel it would be no injury to the Gospel, nor to the glory of God, were I to write on Gospel subjects to His Royal Grace of England. Is it not almost a miracle when a king or prince loves the Gospel? Oh, how I long to be able to rejoice over such a miracle in your Majesty!" Luther did not expect to find many kings in heaven, evidently, and when the Christian Queen of Denmark died he remarked, "Christ evidently wished to have a queen in heaven for once."

LUTHER'S LETTER FROM THE BIRDS.

One of the most charming letters written by Luther professes to come from the fowls of the air to Luther's weak-minded servant, who evidently tries to trap the birds. The letter begins: "To our good and kind Dr. Martin Luther, preacher in Wittenberg. We thrushes, blackbirds, linnets, gold finches, along with other well-disposed birds, who are spending the summer at Wittenberg, desire to let you know that we are told on good authority that your servant, out of the great hatred he bears to us, has brought some old rotten nets to set up a fowling-ground for finches. . . . Given in our celestial retreat among the trees, under our common seal and signature."

LUTHER IN HIS GARDEN.

Here is an indication of his love of Nature: "Magister Philip (Melancthon) and I specially have been overwhelmed with cares and business of every kind, so that I, a worn-out old man, would prefer wandering in the garden (which is the old man's joy) to behold God's wondrous works, as manifest in trees, shrubs, flowers, and birds. This is the recreation I most dearly love, but of which I am deprived through the sins of my youth, by being burdened with so many troublesome and fruitless occupations."

LUTHER TRANSLATING THE BIBLE.

We get all sorts of glimpses of Luther at his great task of translating the Bible into German. "The translation of Job gives me immense trouble on account of its exalted language, which seems to suffer even more under our attempts to translate it than Job did under the consolations of his friends, and seems to prefer to be among the ashes. Evidently the author never wish it to be translated."

And the spirit in which he was translating the Bible may be gathered from what he wrote when he was composing German Psalms for the people. "Avoid Court terms," he said, "to enable the common people to understand the words, which must flow smoothly, and the language be pure."

"Ecclesiastes give us an immense deal of trouble, just as if he did not wish to be read, and yet was compelled to submit."

Luther had wit and fun, and a keen hold on the things of this world, but he had, too, the august mind. See what Luther saw when he looked up into the heavens:

"Lately I saw two wonders. First, as I looked out of the window I saw the stars shining in God's beautifully vaulted heavens, and yet there were no visible pillars supporting this firmament, and still the heavens fell not. Now there are always some who search for those pillars to grasp them, and failing in their quest they go about in fear and trembling as if the heavens must fall because they cannot grasp the said pillars.

"Second, I beheld great clouds hovering over us, borne down by their great weight, like unto a mighty ocean, and yet I saw no foundation upon which they rested, and no shore which bounded them, and still they did not fall, but greeting us stiffly fled on apace."

Such was the mind of Luther—a man very sure of himself, very sure of God.

MARTIN LUTHER'S WIFE.

How the Reformer Used to Make Fun at Her.

Martin Luther as a granite rock embedded somewhere in Germany; Martin Luther as prehistoric person contemporary with the Scarlet Woman of Babylon; Martin Luther as a mythological subject defending himself with an inkpot against the Devil—these we seen to have knowledge of in that rubbish room which lies within the brain.

But who knows of Martin Luther as a human being, as a lover of life, as a delightful father, as the writer of innumerable and most vivacious letters, as a lover of nature and of his wife? Some may know all this, but to the vast crowd who have heard of the Reformation the great central figure of Luther is known in few of these aspects.

A GOLD MINE OF LETTERS.

But such ignorance is no longer excusable, for there has just been published one of the most entertaining, amusing, and instructive books ever issued and it consists of nothing but Luther's own letters. Strange to say these letters have never before been translated into English, though they are well known in Germany. It has been left for Margaret A. Currie to translate them and publish them in this year of grace 1908 (Macmillan, 12s. net), over 400 years after the first of them was written. All were written more than 350 years ago. So actual and real are they that the reading of them is like entering into the room where Luther sat and listening to his animated talk.

On this page let us see how happy he was with his wife and how, in his affection for her, he would jest at her. Her name was Katherine von Bora at first a nun. Leonhardt Koppe rescued nine nuns from the cloister near Grimma, and "Kathie," as he called her, was one of these. Here is the note in which he informed the nun's rescuer of his marriage:

DR. LUTHER MARRIES A NUN.

"The nun that, with God's help, you carried off from the nunnery two years ago (1523) is nevertheless returning to the cloister, not this time, however, to take the veil, but as the honoured wife of Dr. Luther, who, up till now, has lived alone in the old empty monastery of St. Augustine at Wittenberg. So pray come to my home-coming, which is on the Tuesday after St. John's festival, but without any wedding present."

To the Electoral Chancellor he writes: Although my change of condition seems very strange to myself, being as yet scarcely able to believe it, still the fact is attested by so many honoured witnesses that I must believe it to be true, and, in order to put the seal of certainty upon it, I am giving a collation next Tuesday, and expect my father and mother and other good friends. Therefore, I beg of you, in a friendly way, to see that we are supplied with game, and to be present yourself."

Then the family life begins, and we get a charming touch in a letter written in 1526, which winds up: "I must stop, for the sick Kathie is calling for me." Kathie had a son. "My dear Kathie presented me with a Hans Luther yesterday at two a'clock." A few months after he writes to a friend for "some more of those berries, for my Kathie likes them greatly."

MESSAGES FROM KATHIE.

Kathie evidently developed into a most complete housewife. Here is Luther's full picture of her ten years after their marriage: "My Kathie, who rides, drives, sows her fields, buys cattle and turns them out on the meadows, and brews, sends you her kind regards. Over and above, she has a bet of fifty florins that she will read the whole Bible by Easter. So she is in earnest. She has begun the fifth Book of Moses." But fancy Kathie Luther betting! Kathie would stop a Reformation if she did that to-day, and a deputation from the Anti-Gambling League would wait on Dr. Luther! However, Kathie seems to have stuck to her reading for her husband writes a fortnight after that dreadful bet: "My Kathie greets you and yours. She is going on steadily with her Bible-reading. But alf the disturbance with that woman robbed her o eight days' time."

Kathie, by the way, always seems at hand when Luther is writing. She gets a message into the end of nearly every letter, and, anyway, it shows a charming intimacy and knowledge of all that Luther was doing. "My wife wishes you much joy in your wedded life"; "my housewife sends her kind regards to you all": "my Kathie greets you respectfully"; "my Kathie is devoted to your memory on account of the handsome glass you sent her."

Here is a letter in which Luther calls Kathie "lord" and "a beautiful wife." He is sighing for his home food. "Yesterday [July 28, 1534] I had to take a nasty drink, and I do not like what is not good. I keep thinking what good wine and beer I have at home, as well as a beautiful wife—or shall I say lord?"

Here is a lively note to his friend Link, in which Luther lets out that even he and Kathie had their servant troubles: "If you are determined to send something, let it be a lamp, but not a common one, such as we used as monks, but one upon which two or three candles could be placed; and let it be strong enough to stand all the knocks it may receive in cleaning, or when it is thrown downstairs; or, better still, if you could find one which does not require cleaning (for you know the ways and love of ease of the servants of the day), then it would be secure against the ill-treatment of the maids when they are in the sulks, or have a fit of laziness."

LUTHER AND HIS WIFE'S FEARS.

Luther was away from his wife with his sons in the month before he died. But he wrote her charming letters, full of banter and fun. One is to "my kind and dear Kathie Luther"; another to "my dearly beloved housewife Katherine Luther, owner of Zulsdorf and the Saumarket and whatever else she may be"; yet another, "to the deeply learned lady Katherine Luther, my gracious consort."

She was anxious about him, and he writes:—

"To my dear wife, Katherine Luther, doctress and self-tormentor, at Wittenberg, my gracious lady. Do thou read, dear Kathie, the Gospel of St. John, and the little catechism of which you once said, 'This book tells all about me'? For thou must needs assume the cares of thy God as if He were not Almighty, and could not create ten Dr. Martins if the old one were suffocated in the Saale, or in the stove, or . . . Leave me in peace with thy cares. I have a better Protector than thou and all the angels."

Four days before he died (February, 10, 1546), he has a last tease, in which he exaggerates all sorts of things that didn't happen: "To the saintly anxious lady Katherine Luther. Most saintly lady doctoress, we thank you kindly for your great care for us, which prevented your sleeping, for since you began to be so anxious we were nearly consumed by a fire in our inn, just outside my room door; and yesterday, doubtless on account of your anxiety, a stone fell upon our heads and almost crushed us as in a mouse trap . . . I fear if you do not cease being anxious the earth may at last swallow us up and the elements pursue us. Is it thus thou hast learnt the catechism and the Faith?" This was the last letter but one, and that one you can see at Eisleben, in the room where Luther died only eight days after his jest to his anxious wife at home.

A MATRON of the Y.W.C.A. HOME



Neuritis, Lassitude, Neuralgia—

Almost everyone has known that feeling of relief and thankfulness when they have found someone who could be *'depended upon'* without doubt or disappointment, whose word can be accepted unquestionably—well that is what the writers of these letters are, men and women who are to be *'depended upon.'* A wide and practical experience makes such statements, for instance, as those of Miss Morris, who is matron of a Young Woman's Christian Association Home, worthy of the closest attention, for, knowing how greatly girls and young women workers suffer from Neuritis (nervous exhaustion), she positively affirms that Phosferine may be absolutely *'depended upon'* to speedily dispel the disorder, and restore the flagging health. Miss Morris *knows* how unfailingly Phosferine has given the energy and vitality which has made work easy and profitable to her young girl charges, and in her own case she found that Phosferine thoroughly expelled Neuralgia, Lassitude, and other nerve pains, and considers her present vigorous health is entirely due to the energising and recuperative properties of the famous nerve tonic.

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NOTICE.
MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette Office.*

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1908.

THE CORPORATION AND PLAGUE.

CAPTAIN GLEN LISTON, I. M. S., who has written much and lectured more on the subject of Plague, its treatment and prevention, had Monday's meeting practically to himself, when during the consideration of the Health Officer's report he criticised the attitude of the Corporation towards epidemics in general and plague in particular. It was useless suggesting that Captain Liston take the place of Dr. Turner as Health Officer, as that gentleman is engaged in far too valuable work at the Parel Laboratory, to be spared. Moreover, we have faith in Dr. Turner's chief assistant. But it is well that the strength of medical gentlemen on the Corporation should have received so capable a recruit, and we trust that he, with others, will make it his business to keep the Health Department up to its collar. The object of Captain Liston's comments on Monday was to induce the Corporation to do this, and to prevent that body and its executive officers becoming lax in their duties. His thrusts appear to have struck home, judging from certain extraneous evidences—evidences which systematically present themselves whenever the Health Officer is criticised or whenever the remarks of any member of the Corporation can, directly or indirectly, be construed into a reflection on his department or his own infallibility. No doubt the present chief of the Health Department has his qualifications, but the question has been asked whether at the outset of his Indian career he realised, and whether he still fails to realise, that whatsoever things and measures are applicable to the West are not equally appropriate and efficacious in the East. It is enough, for instance, in the West to indicate that the public vaccinator will be at a certain place at a fixed time, but that is not sufficient in the East. Yet Captain Liston's comments had not so much reference to Dr. Turner. What he sought to secure was that the subject of the prevention of epidemics should be approached by the Corporation in a thorough and comprehensive manner.

We find, in certain quarters, that Captain Liston's remarks have been misunderstood in another particular. He is misrepresented as having belittled the value of inoculation at the expense of rat destruction. Nothing could be further from the fact. Said he: "We must draw a veil over the extent to which inoculation has been practised. It is a matter for which this Corporation has good cause to be ashamed, for there can be no doubt that the narrow-minded and bigoted opinion held by some members of this Corporation has much to do with the want of success in carrying out this measure. No scientific fact has been more completely proved than that the inoculated suffer from plague to a considerably less extent than the inoculated. It has been proved beyond dispute that many lives can be saved by practising inoculation." Nothing could be clearer than that. Dr. Turner has preached that doctrine too and has lectured before the members of the Sanitary Association and at various caste meetings to the same effect. But what Captain Liston desired to accentuate was that in the Health Officer's report he failed to find any reference to such measures as deal with the better housing of the poor, any mention of how many houses were pronounced unfit for habitation, how many of such condemned houses had been pulled down and replaced by more substantial structures. "I see no mention," the speaker added, "of any endeavour on the part of the Health Department to force the landlords and merchants to make buildings which are infested with rats, proof against these animals. I see no reference to any attempts to check the common habit of throwing refuse into the streets and gullies. No attempt has apparently been made to persuade the people to clean up the corridors and stairs of their dwellings or to dissuade them from keeping hens, goats and even cows in their dwelling houses. If some eviceden were forthcoming that efforts on the part of the Health Officer in this direction were not fruitful, that if in spite of advice and persuasion these reforms could not be carried out; then, perhaps, this Council would have good grounds for acquiring legal power to enforce the demands of the Health Department." That these omissions were noticeable is not the fault of the Health Officer, but of the Corporation, which has neither taken measures, nor ordered them to be taken.

Individual members of the Corporation do not seem to recognise their responsibility to their constituents in regard to public health and the necessity for measures for stamping out plague. It is assumed they have influence with the constituencies which elected them, and it is with these that influence should be exercised—each individual corporator making it his business to endeavour to induce householders not only to permit traps and baits to be put down, but to put them down themselves and to render the municipal officials every assistance in their power to enable them to carry out their duty. And as for the Corporation as a body, it should insist on the proper construction of houses, on plans examined and approved being strictly followed, and, so far as may be, of having them made rat-proof. Captain Liston, in the illustrated pamphlet, which he recently issued, showed clearly the style of building which afforded shelter to rats, and how easily the defects might be remedied. That officer, perhaps more than any other, has added to our knowledge of plague and the manner in which it is spread. That being so, he was fully entitled to point out to the Corporation the extent of its duty in the matter, and we trust his remarks will have the effect of awaking the Municipality to a full sense of its duty and that ere long we shall hear that some thorough and comprehensive scheme of operations has been formulated.

FORESTRY IN CEYLON.

THE Forest Department of Ceylon has been the Cinderella of the colony for many years with naturally disastrous results, and the action which has recently been taken is timely even if it does not err on the side of generosity. At one time the depleted condition of the forests was so bad that the export of ebony and satin wood almost ceased and, according to the Conservator, Mr. Campbell, who has figured largely in a long correspondence, the department was suffering from being treated as a milch cow until Sir A. Ashmore put an end to the abuse and laid it down emphatically that it was only necessary for the department to pay its way for some years. The time has come when the Colonial Office has recognized that the forests can only be worked satisfactorily by adopting the methods of India and the Federated Malay States. "Mr. Campbell", says Lord Elgin, "appears to fear that if this system is adopted Ceylon will suffer in comparison with India and the Federated Malay States unless the salaries of the Ceylon appointments are greatly raised. That the salaries of the forest officers must be placed on a more satisfactory footing if good men are to be induced to enter the service is obvious, but experience with cadets shows that officers do not always make salary the only criterion of a service, and though for several years salaries have been higher in the Malay Peninsula than in Ceylon, the result has not been to cause cadets generally to choose the former service in preference to the latter. And even if, as will no doubt be the case, India with its larger salaries and prospects attracts most of the men who head the list in the competitive examination, I do not see that it necessarily follows that those assigned to Ceylon will be so inferior in ability as Mr. Campbell suggests."

We can only think that the late Colonial Secretary would take a different view if he had to work for his living in the East. India has recently had reason to think that a revision of the Forest Service is desirable and yet Ceylon, or rather Lord Elgin, seriously suggests that Rs. 3,000 a year is a proper salary for a properly trained man as Assistant Conservator. The increases offered are equally small, so that a first grade Deputy Conservator only rises to Rs. 8,000 a year. The increase of the establishment, however, is considered essential; for Mr. Campbell acknowledges that court cases, chena reports and valuations of timber on lands leased or sold absorb a disproportionate amount of time, so that for real forest purposes no establishment is available. "Our demarcation", he continues, "is worse than backward, the system of fellings and record obsolete, sylvicultural treatment *nil*, and in fact the mere trade, and policemen now represent the Forest Officer's duties. In modification therefore of my original proposal I suggest increasing this establishment to 10 foresters, 20 rangers first class, and 20 rangers second class. I do this because we cannot get the number I expected from Dehra Dun. The present scale of pay will be adopted for all, except Dehra Dun men, and I would only increase by four men per annum commencing from January, 1908, thus absorbing the additional 16 men by 1915. One Forester's appointment in 1908, one in 1910, one in 1912, and one in 1914 might be filled up." Thus, a ranger first-class could be added for each year up to 1915, *i.e.*, four to fill vacancies and four to fill new appointments. For the rangers second class there might be three appointments in 1908, three in 1909, and two in 1910. That the Department can always meet its legitimate expenditure there is no doubt The revenue for the quinquennium, 1900 to 1904, averaged Rs. 4,20,000, that for 1905 was Rs. 4,50,540, whilst that for 1906 reached the large sum of Rs. 9,95,000. The figures are given in round numbers. The excess on sales of timber on alienated lands and the sale of the rubber plantations in 1906 accounted for about Rs.4,00,000 over the average revenue, but even this deducted leaves nearly Rs. 6,00,000. The expenditure for similar periods amounted to Rs.2,94,505,Rs.3,08,000 and Rs. 2,78,000. These figures prove how easy it is to provide for an establishment more worthy of the department and its objects. That the desired class of men will come forward on the salaries offered, however, seems more than doubtful.

PATENTS IN INDIA.

THE inventive genius of India was less in evidence last year than in previous years, and eleven less applications to file specifications were made. Out of six hundred and fifteen applications only five hundred and eight were carried to a conclusion. Out of these, many inventions are necessarily more or less useless, for the "crank" inventor lives in India as elsewhere; but it is a noticeable fact that the continuance fees have been paid for exclusive privileges in six hundred and twenty cases as compared with five hundred and fifty-six last year. That is the main source of revenue in the office, which has now increased to over sixty thousand rupees. The range of inventions, for which protection is sought, as usual was very wide, and, as in previous years, the railway and textile industries predominated. Otherwise there was no noticeable trend in any particular direction during the year. One or two applications, however, deserve particular notice. One inventor in this country, in spite of apparently insuperable difficulties, both theoretical and practical, has attempted to produce a legible record of speech by a combination of telephone and typewriter with electric selecting mechanism for the various elementary sounds; but he has been unable to complete his application. Drinking tumblers made of ice, a motor car driven by hand power, a universal panacea for all diseases and the usual perpetual motion machine are other proposals of varying interest.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Honourable the Governor of Bombay has accepted the resignation of the Honourable Mr. C. H. Armstrong of his office as an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay.

THE Punjab Government have sent in their report upon the Simla Improvement Scheme to the Government of India.

MR. W. J. Drake is confirmed as Registrar, Public Works Department, India, vice Fern, retired.

SIR T. GORDON WALKER makes over the Lieutenant Governorship of the Punjab to Sir Louis Dane, who arrives on the 24th, and will himself leave for home, on retirement, about the 25th instant.

DURING the week ending the 12th May, 868 chests of opium were removed from warehouse in Bombay, 863 being shipped to China and five to Cutch Mandvi. Four hundred and thirteen chests were imported during the week.

IT is understood that, when the reorganisation of the Railway Board takes place, the President of the Board will be ex-officio a Secretary to the Government of India, and will have direct relations with the Honourable Member in charge of the Commerce and Industry Department.

MR. JAMES HORNELL has resigned his appointment as Manager of the Ceylon Co. of Pearl Fishers, Ltd., and all communications in connection therewith in future should be addressed to the Commercial Agents, Messrs. Bois Bros., Colombo. The scientific work will be attended to in future by Mr. Thos. Southwell, the Company's Scientific Assistant.

TERRIBLE destitution, it is said, exists in the famine-stricken districts in the Governments of Kazan and Smolensk, in the south-east of Russia. One thousand children are said to be absolutely naked in the two Governments.

ALTHOUGH no public meeting has yet been held in Rangoon to pass a resolution on the subject, the general feeling there among Bengalis and other Indian communities is of great indignation at the Mozufferpore outrage, and of much sympathy with Mr. Kennedy.

THE "Daily Telegraph" states that a moderate estimate of the number of unemployed in the United States is 3,000,000. The American Socialist leaders declare that the unemployed number 4,000,000, despite the fact that 600,000 persons have left the States since October last.

IN connection with the move of the headquarters of the Southern Army to Ootacamund, it is stated that the head-quarters of the 9th Division will be transferred from that station to Secunderabad. A camp office only will move up to Ootacamund for three or four months during the summer.

THE Supreme Court of Shanghai, sitting in Admiralty, has ordered that the steamer "Maori King" (3,803 tons) be forfeited to the King for having been falsely registered and having flown the British flag. The defendants, Messrs Gainsburg and Co., a Russian firm, have appealed against the Court's order.

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THE

WORLD'S GREATEST CRICKETERS.

BY

SIR HOME GORDON, BART.

II.

MR. C. B. FRY.

CONTEMPORARY young England is taught in certain quarters that there is no such name to conjure with as "C. B.'s." It is a mere accident that the Prime Minister possesses the same initials, but no ardent schoolboy using them would dream of thinking there would be any mistake as to which he meant. "Charles" to his friends, Mr. C. B. Fry—who is married—is always versatile and always cock-sure. He began by being an Admirable Crichton at every sport when he went up to Oxford from Repton, but as a bowler his delivery was invidious to a degree and as a bat he was among the stiffest and ugliest who really embarrassed bowlers. I am sure he will forgive me for saying that his century in the University Match was the dullest of all the series, because he will agree with me. One of the reasons why credit is due to Mr. Fry as a cricketer is because he had the strength of mind to remodel the whole of his batting after he had attained this coveted distinction.

"I learnt such cricket as I know from K. S. Ranjitsinjhi and F. S. Jackson," he himself says, but in his timing there is a suggestion of Dr. W. G. Grace whose cricket he so fervently admires. That he would ever have the elegance of a Palairet or a Spooner he himself might not pretend, but that he is the strongest batsman so far as defence and his powerful on-drives are concerned admits of no question. To see him at the wicket in one respect recalls poor Arthur Shrewsbury—because he never looks as though he would get out. He is the finest example of a made batsman that can be cited and of all the cricketers who attempt to write on the game he is the most vigorous in his language and the most impetuous in his judgments. He had a serious accident, during which it was feared his career as a cricketer was at an end. This proved erroneous.

For a long while his lack of success in Test Matches had caused disappointment and his cramped rate of scoring gave the impression that he was overweighted with the importance of the issue. When the rubber was won, however, he did himself justice at the Oval. On a fast wicket, he drove hard getting the ball as well away as ever on the leg side whilst he created general surprise by giving an exhibition of cutting such as he had never before attempted in good company. To dwell on his extraordinary batting achievements would entail a dive into the forbidden department of statistics but it is impossible to pass over that succession of six successive centuries in 1901—one exceeding two hundred—which has no parallel in first-class cricket and has only once been equalled in one day matches, by Rev. F. W. Terry near Oxford. Mr. Fry is not so rapid in the field as when at Oxford, and as a captain hardly displays that magnetism his confident personality might lead his admirers to expect. It is interesting to recall that he was one of the fifteen subsequently first-class cricketers that the former Surrey Selection Committee allowed to slip through their fingers. Last year he did not appear as often as his friends would have liked to see him, but his average of 4674 placed him at the head of the table.

TYLDESLEY.

The keenest rivalry in English cricket is that between Yorkshire and Lancashire. Tyldesley himself can be closely compared with Denton. Each of them is particularly brilliant on a sodden wicket when other batsmen are helpless; each is a glorious out-field. Each as a batsman can never be tame to watch, playing more in the amateur fashion than any other professionals who can be recalled. On the whole, however, Denton relies more on luck and Tyldesley must be pronounced the greater of the two.

Tyldesley enjoys the remarkable professional distinction of having been chosen to play for England before he was invited to represent the Players against the Gentlemen. He is also the only professional who has thus far scored three centuries for England v. Australia in this country, having made them at Birmingham in 1902, and at Leeds and the Oval in 1905. I had the good fortune to witness all three and each was a splendid production. The Yorkshire century, for example, owing to its vigour and effectiveness, due to Tyldesley's quickness on his legs, being in remarkable contrast to the torpor of the other batsmen and he skilfully hit Mr. Armstrong to the off when he was bowling outside the leg stump. His stand with Mr. Spooner at the Oval was the most exhilarating feature of that season, for when the old Marlborough hero joined him he could afford to discard the self-restraint he had exercised and so amazing was their hitting that 137 runs were added in eighty minutes.

Tyldesley himself is the quietest and least assuming of men, but when you ask him about cricket in which he incurs no risk of being accused of blowing his own trumpet—a thing of which he has a morbid dread—he will tell you that at Adelaide in the third Test Match of the tour in which the M. C. C. brought back the ashes, he was dismissed by the most wonderful catch at the wicket, he glanced Hopkins to leg, but Kelly anticipated the stroke and making a dash secured the ball quite four feet wide of the wicket.

Unlike so many of the professionals connected with the county of the Red Rose, Tyldesley was not only born in Lancashire, in 1873, but learnt all his cricket in its confines. He came into first-class fixtures in 1895 an already finished bat, and his greatest achievement—that of scoring three thousand runs in one season—is even bigger than it looks because his home matches have to be played on the slow Manchester wickets. The pick of all his beautiful innings which I have been privileged to see was his wonderful 140 for the Players at Lords in 1901. Save that he sometimes had recourse to his legs when Mr. Jephson was bowling lobs, it was beyond reproach. Faultless cutting, wide off drives very hard and kept down, whilst he has always been one of the masters of the hook stroke, were some of the characteristics—it may be added are habitual characteristics. He will observe that all his aggressive batting was acquired after thoroughly mastering the art of playing back and no other man hits a rising ball with his wrists and forearms also rising thus propelling it far and high, but at the same time placing it in a safe place. Last year Tyldesley did not display quite his usual consistency, but his aggregate of 2,132 runs was a very fine one, in so wet a summer. The history of Tyldesley is not only in the thousands of runs he has scored but in the countless ones he has saved by his dashing fielding. Of him it may be affirmed that his catching is certain. Mirabile dictu.

LORD DALMENY, M.P.

To those unacquainted with the personality of this cheery old Etonian, there might seem some suggestion of flattery in including him in a limited selection of the World's Greatest Cricketers. This objection will not be advanced by any acquainted with his form or who have satisfied themselves by watching his methods. Much is rightly heard about the decaying popularity of first class matches and all that is needed to set this right is to play the game in the spirit as well as according to the letter of the law. This is exactly what Lord Dalmeny does and if everybody showed the same big-hearted cricket, the attendances would surpass football crowds in numbers.

The fact is that Lord Dalmeny is drinking life in deep gulps and enjoying the draughts. He will pleasantly remember Aix-les-Bains, where he came for 24 hours, was shown the gambling rooms, took a bank at baccarat which he had never played before and won some two thousand pounds. At home he races like a chip of the old block and in another direction he is following the example of his father Lord Rosebery and that is in political work. He came straight up from Newmarket, where he had won the first big bet of the year and had seen some of his own horses run well, to the Oval to captain Surrey in the first county match of the year and right well he hit in leading his eleven to an easy victory.

In 1900 he found a place in the Eton eleven after having been twelfth man the year before and gave a taste of his subsequent quality by knocking Harrow bowling all over the field for 52. He made a few appearances for Buckinghamshire and twice turned out for Middlessex in 1902. In 1903 and 1904 for Surrey he gave little hint of the development shown during the last three years.

Surrey had fallen into a bad state, Abel Brockwell and Richardson had gone and the plethora of captains left the side in a state of chaos. With tact and good-humoured firmness Lord Dalmeny in 1905 took Surrey in hand just as Lord Hawke dealt with Yorkshire over twenty years ago. The result was even more immediately remarkable, for the county leapt to fourth place. Lord Dalmeny was not immaculate as captain, being human and inexperienced, but he managed his side with sound judgment and infused an unwonted spirit into the hitherto depressed eleven. As for his batting it improved out of knowledge. He was not afraid to hit the ball in the air, but he smote it hard and often, knocking the stuffing off opposing bowlers if he were allowed to stay at the wicket and driving with a fierceness that recalls the early powers of F. H. Sugg. It would be hard to mention a better man to stop a rot, for he is quite indifferent to the fact of bowlers "having their tails up" and on one occasion he scored 31 off fourteen balls, whilst he usually makes runs at the rate of sixty an hour. Against Notts when six wickets had fallen for 80, by hitting up 58 in half an hour he literally pulled a game out of the fire, and against Leicestershire with Mr. J. N. Crawford added 260 in two hours. He is a capital field, and as a hurricane hitter he is the best since Mr. G. L. Jessop. Though retired from captaincy, he will still play on occasions.

MR. J. DARLING.

Mr. J. Darling must always loom as one of the foremost figures in Australian cricket in the last five years of the nineteenth century and the first five of the twentieth. Fine bat as he has proved himself, personally the study of the man's individualism as displayed in his captaincy has interested me more. There has always been a feeling that an Australian team on tour is not easy to manage. On one occasion in the later eighties friction was so great that two of the Colonials fought with the fists in a saloon carriage which actually was bespattered with blood. Mr. W. L. Murdoch himself had not an entirely happy time as skipper and the worries which beset his successors were enormous.

Mr. Darling altered all this. His rule was like himself—big and quiet. It was the iron hand in the velvet glove. He kept his men under control both off the field—even more important—and on it. Never was there a trace of disunion and in that black time in 1902 when illness and bad weather reduced their spirits to zero, some of the new men declaring they wanted to take ship home at once, Mr. Darling though depressed from influenza never lost his steady influence. The clouds lifted and triumphs came, but if a weaker captain had been at the helm disaster must have been inevitable.

On different cricket grounds Mr. Darling was wonderfully quick to seize the indiosyncrasies of batsmen he had never before met and modified his field with judgment which was beyond question. The same concentration of purpose he displayed in his own cricket he imparted to his colleagues. In the 1905 tour up to the end of July he obviously felt the want of handling bowling of the highest class. It will always be a matter of debate whether he was wise to instruct Mr. W. W. Armstrong to bowl in the unsporting fashion adopted in order to avoid if possible losing the rubber of Test Matches. But this is the one doubt that can be cast on administration of the highest order and now that Mr. Darling has retired, in order to pursue the vocation of a sheep farmer, it will be long before we meet his equivalent. He was a formidable left-handed bat who would have shown even greater results in this country if he had not been burdened with the cares of captain. His tenacity of purpose was characteristic of Colonial grit. Never quite the equal of Mr. Clem Hill—the best left-handed bat the world has ever seen—he was always remarkably difficult to dislodge, and Mr. Stoddart considered his was the hardest wicket to obtain when on the Adelaide Oval or elsewhere. Few could come down more severely on bad bowling, none could play with greater coolness at a crisis. I have seen him score with tremendous force. I have also seen him indulge in absolutely purposeless stonewalling—for example on the occasion against Middlesex when the crowd at Lords whistled the Dead March in Saul whilst he and Mr. M. A. Noble were laboriously blocking a mild attack. Let it be added he was a splendid field anywhere with a wonderfully good-length return ball which saved the wicket-keeper's hands, no small merit but one ignored with lamentable frequency. He had a head for finance, was civilly uninformative to inquisitive pressmen, never indulged in conceit or self advertisement. He did what came to his mind as cricketer and as captain and never swerved to the right or the left. Commendable and meritorious. My memory of him will be that of a cricketer who corresponds to one of those wonderful statues carved by M. Rodin.

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MR. W. MACDONALD, Chief Engineer and Secretary, Public Works Department, Eastern Bengal and Assam, now on leave in England, has so broken down in health, says the "Pioneer," that he is not likely to return to duty. He was President of the Stores Committee, and towards the close of its work his health showed signs of failing; he was nevertheless offered the Chief Engineership of Eastern Bengal and Assam, and after taking privilege leave his health had so far recovered that he was able to join the appointment in the autumn of 1906. The work proved too much, and last year he broke down completely. It was hoped that a year's furlough would enable him to return to work, but our contemporary understands that there is no prospect of this, and that he will retire at the expiration of his leave. Mr. Macdonald was a Roorkee Engineer, and one of whom the Thomason College was justly proud.

THE NATION'S NATURAL WEALTH.

IMPORTANT CONFERENCE IN AMERICA.

Conservation of Mineral Resources.

COMPREHENSIVE SCHEME TO BE FORMULATED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 13.

President Roosevelt has opened an important Conference of Governors and representatives of all States, upon the conservation of natural resources.

President Roosevelt, in his address, declared that coal, ores, oil and timber had been recklessly used and were in the course of rapid exhaustion. They could, he said, only resolve to use the remainder of the minerals wisely; but the timber and oil must not only be preserved, but increased and improved. He urged that control must henceforth be according to a coherent scheme, and not a piecemeal, haphazard enactment.

MIXED POLICE FOR TANGIER.

Commencement of Operations

LONDON, MAY 13.

The Franco-Spanish police have begun their duties at Tangier.

LONDON, MAY 14.

A telegram from Casablanca states that in a brawl between French and Spanish soldiers there, one Spaniard was killed and one Spaniard and two French wounded.

CHINESE ON BRITISH SHIPS.

Matter for Serious Concern.

THOROUGH INVESTIGATION STARTED.

LONDON, MAY 13.

Mr. Winston Churchill, replying to a question in the Commons, put by Mr. Havelock Wilson, said that the unusual increase in the number of Chinese seamen serving on British ships is receiving searching attention, the matter being of serious concern.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT GOING TO ENGLAND.

LONDON, MAY 13.

The Duke of Connaught is proceeding from Malta to England, to preside at a Selection Board.

NATIVES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Special Representation in the Federal Scheme.

LONDON, MAY 14.

In the House of Commons, last night, the Government welcomed a resolution moved by Mr. P. Alden in favour of safeguarding the interests of the natives in connection with the South African federation proposals.

Colonel Seely, Parliamentary Secretary for the Colonies, said that the Government were determined not to take the lead in the matter of federation, but they would see that the natives secured special representation to any solution of the South African question.

MOROCCAN ENVOYS IN BERLIN.

Appeal against the French.

LONDON, MAY 14.

Envoys from Mulai Hafid have been received by the Berlin Foreign Office. They urged that Mulai Hafid was now master of the country and that Germany should take steps to secure the withdrawal of the French troops.

They were informed that it was impossible to enter into official relations with them, but that the Government would consider their request.

THE AFRICAN ARMS TRAFFIC.

Extension of Prohibited Area Suggested.

LONDON, MAY 14.

The International Conference on the Traffic in Arms and Ammunition in Africa, now sitting at Brussels, is discussing the extension of the zone of prohibition in the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf.

Turkey is especially advocating its extension to the Gulf.

THE FAKUMEN RAILWAY.

Japanese Opposition.

LONDON, MAY 14.

A telegram from Peking states that Japan has refused to reconsider her opposition to the construction of the Fakumen Railway or to permit a parallel line.

HERR DERNBURG IN LONDON.

Entertained by Bankers' Association.

SPEECH BY MR. HALDANE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 14.

Herr Dernburg, the German Colonial Minister, who is passing through London *en route* for South Africa to study British colonial institutions, has been cordially received by Colonel Seely at the Colonial Office.

He attended the dinner of the Bankers' Association, at which Mr. Haldane said that he hoped Great Britain would be able to assist Herr Dernburg by showing him the materials of our old colonial civilization.

Referring to the fact that a private institution like the Bank of England kept the gold reserves of the banks and of the people, Mr. Haldane said he could promise that the Government were not likely to interfere by legislation with the Bank of England or with the management by bankers of their own business.

TIBETAN TRADE.

LONDON, MAY 14.

Mr. Drumond Black read a paper on the trade and resources of Tibet before the East India Association.

Lord Wenlock presided.

Mr. Black urged India not to grudge a reasonable expenditure on mountain roads for the purpose of exploiting a new and valuable market.

Granted substantial improvements in transport and communications, the trade possibilities of Tibet were, he declared, very considerable.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

Chester Cup Result.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, MAY 13.

The result of the race for the Chester Cup is as follows :—

Glacis	1
Wise Mason	2
Asticot	3

Also ran:—Torpoint, Baltinglass, Royal Dream, Cuffs, St. Ollalia, Mrs. Lyons, Eurotas, Devereux, Paso Robles, Corduff.

Starting Prices.—Glacis 13 to 2 against, Wise Mason 100 to 7 against, and Asticot 4 to 1 against.

DERBY.

The following is the latest betting for the above race :—

Mountain Apple 8 to 1.
Seasick 10 to 1
White Eagle 100 to 7
Vamose 100 to 7.
Llangwum 25 to 1.
Batchelor's Lodge 25 to 1.
Primer 25 to 1.
Nelson 33 to 1.

THE ULSOOR MURDER SEQUEL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MAY 14.

In the Chief Court, Mysore, to-day, Justice Krishna Rao delivered judgment in the Appiah murder case. The two accused, Bapu and Sundararai, are already under sentence of death confirmed on appeal. The Assessors had found them in this case guilty of robbery but not of murder, though the robbery obviously eventuated from the murder. The Judge found accused guilty of both robbery and murder, and sentenced them to the extreme penalty of the law. This is subject to confirmation by a bench of Q Court, and to appeal within seven days. Regarding robbery a sentence of ten years' rigorous imprisonment was passed. Judgment in the case of murder of the woman Lakki will be delivered on Saturday.

CHINA AND TIBET.

The Lam's a Visit to China.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 14.

Nothing appears to be known in India of the visit to Peking repeated from home about to be made by the Tashi Lama of Shigatse, nor is anything of the kind probable just now.

WIDOW RE-MARRIAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 14.

Yesterday morning a widow re-marriage took place in Poona city, the bride and bridegroom being Konkanastha Brahmins. The bride, named Avibubai Damle, is the niece of Mr. S. K. Damle, B. A., LL.B., of Poona, and is about eighteen and well educated. The bridegroom, Mr. Narayanhari Ghaisas, is a young man who had received a college education and is now employed as a clerk on the Burma State Railway at Rangoon. The bridegroom was heartily congratulated by a large number of his enlightened co-religionists who attended the wedding on the moral courage he showed in marrying a widow, and still more heartily congratulated the bride on having been rescued from a course of widowhood formerly enforced upon her.

The Government of the United Provinces have purchased the Douglasdale Estate near Naini Tal for testing and propagating station for varieties of fruits, vegetables and flowers, as it is thought that with the railway facilities there are good prospects of a trade in fruit and vegetables during summer months with the plains.

THE MOHMAND EXPEDITION.

ADVANCE UNOPPOSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 14.

General Willcocks has advanced this morning again unopposed, up the Gandab Valley. The precise composition of the force that is with him has not yet been reported; but it appears that he has the 1st and 2nd Brigades, with only such changes as the prevalence of cholera has rendered necessary. The Guides have been replaced by the 54th Sikhs; the Seaforths, however, have gone on with him.

ALLAHABAD, MAY 14.

The 1st Brigade arrived at Dand on May 13th. The advance guard, under General Anderson, has moved up Gandab Valley, composed of 2 squadrons of the 21st Cavalry, 2 battalions of infantry, 4 guns of No. 8 Mountain Battery, and one section of No. 6 Company, Sappers and Miners.

The political situation is unchanged. Tribesmen are dismantling houses and removing families and property in anticipation of our advance. General Willcocks advanced to Dand.

SIMLA, MAY 14.

The following Press Communique was issued to-day :—All is quiet in the Khyber Agency. On the 12th May the Peshawar Border Military Police and the villagers of Shah Alam encountered a party of armed raiders (supposed to be Utman Khel) in Kandal Palosi, near Tongi, and dispersed them, killing one and wounding one.

Up to the moment of writing no further fighting has been reported from any part of the frontier.

INEFFICIENCY AT KABUL.

One reason for the lamentable lack of control of the Amir over his subjects, says the "Pioneer," is to be found in the constant quarrels between the civil and military officials in Afghanistan. In the border tracts particularly these disputes are now of frequent occurrence, and the ordinary work o administration suffers in consequence. Factions are formed, appeals are made to Kabul, and one official intrigues against another regardless of his ordinary duties. There is no co-operation between the men who are supposed to carry out the orders of the Central Government; and matters are complicated by lawlessness among the tribesmen who often defy the local authorities. The smuggling of arms into Afghanistan has made matters worse, for in the outlying districts orders cannot be enforced owing to the weakness of the military detachments. The Kabul Durbar will have to take strong measures to improve this state of things or there may be a repetition of the rebellions which caused Abdur Rahman so much anxiety in the early part of his reign. At the present time there is the evil influence of the mullahs also to be counted with, and recent events in Ningrahar show how dangerous a situation may arise when these people are allowed a free hand. The Amir should profit by his experiences of the past month to put his border provinces in order. In the forthcoming expedition against the Mohmands, continues the "Pioneer," special attention will doubtless be paid to the Utman Khel, who hold the country on either side of the Swat river to the north-east of the Mohmand country proper. They have shown a lively spirit of defiance in making common cause with their neighbours, and as they escaped severe punishment during the rising of 1897 they are probably tempted to believe that they will enjoy similar immunity now. They hold a series of valleys which are well cultivated, and access to which is rather difficult, but our troops should be able to penetrate into them from the western side. Their fighting men number only a few thousand, and they are badly armed. They are not likely to receive any help from Bajaur or Lower Swat, for contingents from these tracts might find their line of retreat cut off. The Swatis particularly are not in a mood to join in hostilities, for they have been prospering of late years since our occupation of the Malakand, and they are looking forward to labour-contracts on the new canal works. The efforts of the mullahs to excite the fanaticism of the tribesmen in the Swat Valley have signally failed, and the Utman Khel will probably have reason to regret that they were led astray. The last operations against them were in 1878, when the Guides paid surprise visits to their country and inflicted punishment for the cowardly massacre of coolies engaged in the Swat Canal works near Abazai.

BIG FIRE AT BARODA.

Over Fifty Houses Burned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, MAY 13.

A most disastrous fire occurred in Baroda on the morning of the 9th May in the native part of the city known as Kharwas Wari and inhabited by Kharwas and Tambolees, a very poor class who maintain themselves by making coir rope and brooms and selling dry fish.

The fire broke out at about half-past two in the morning in a small house and the inflammable nature of the goods stored therein and of the adjoining houses, which were built of bamboos and plastered over with mud and tiled, helped the flames to spread rapidly. The fire was aided in its disastrous course by a very strong wind which carried sparks to the opposite side of the street. Within two hours about fifty-six houses were destroyed and over five hundred persons rendered homeless. It was a pitiful sight, indeed, to see women with children hurrying out of the burning houses.

It was very unfortunate that although the fire alarm was sounded within half an hour of the disaster the fire brigade did not turn up till most of the houses were enveloped in flames. In the meantime a couple of road hydrants were connected and brought to play on the burning houses. Mr. Karmally Joosab of the Baroda Tramway Company rendered excellent service. He climbed on to the neighbouring houses, and, at great personal risk, carried one of the hoses and played on the fire. He also ordered out his staff, who worked with a will and did all they could to assist the poor people.

Mr. Karmally has also provided these unfortunates, deprived of their little all, with clothing, and His Highness the Gaekwar, who is always watchful of his subjects' interests, has granted a donation of Rs. 2,000, while Her Highness the Maharani has given Rs. 1,000 for the relief of those rendered homeless and destitute.

There have been very many serious fires of late in Baroda and all have ended in losses to the poorer classes. A better and more efficient fire-brigade system would be a boon to the city.

THE ANARCHIST CONSPIRACY.

Mr. Dutt on Bomb Outrage.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 14.

Mr. Romesh Dutt, writing to the "Times," expresses detestation of the Indian bomb outrage, and says that all rational men know that crimes will not hasten the desired reforms.

He hopes that the recent dastardly outrages will not prevent the execution of the beneficent reforms which the Government contemplates.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 14.

The "Bengalee," to-day, contradicts the report that a Rajah's house at Bally was searched. The assistance of Raja Peary Mohan Mookerjee's people was asked to search a house in the locality, which gave rise to the rumour.

The case in which a Bengalee youth came into collision with a military officer, the Adjutant of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, in Siliguri, has been amicably settled.

Major Smallwood is busy writing his report on the bombs, explosives, acids, etc., discovered in Calcutta, for submission immediately to the Government of India.

The "Indian Daily News," this morning, in a short editorial note, says that there seems little doubt that Khudiram Bose has been under restraint for insanity several times during the last five years. It is also freely asserted that there is insanity in the family of Birendro Ghosh and his brother, Arbindo Ghosh.

Last evening the police searched a match factory belonging to the Hon'ble Dr. Rash Behari Ghose, but found nothing in.

It is reported that a man named Soorjee Coomar Mozumdar has been arrested at Jessore and is being brought down to Calcutta.

MR. P. S. V. FITZGERALD'S DEPARTURE.

Farewell Entertainment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, MAY 14.

The entertainment given on Saturday evening last by their friends in all parts of Kathiawar, to Mr. P. S. V. FitzGerald, C.S.I., the retiring Agent to the Governor-General in Kathiawar, and his wife was a most brilliant affair.

The Memorial Institute and gardens were brilliantly lighted and decorated for the occasion, and it is estimated that over 2,500 persons were present. All classes and communities—European, Hindu, Mahomedan and Parsi—were represented, and friends had come from most distant parts of Kathiawar, including Bhavnagar, Porbandar, Junagadh, Jamnagar and Dhoraji, among whom were noticed H. H. the Nawab of Junagadh, with the Shahzada and Dewan, H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, the Yuvaraj, the Maharani and Huneveris, the Chiefs of Limbdi, Mangrol, Vala, Manavadas, Bithadia and Sanala, and almost all the Agency officers were present.

At supper the health of the guests of the evening was proposed by H. H. the Nawab of Junagad.

Mr. FitzGerald replied in a few feeling words, saying that he and his wife would never forget their kindly hosts and the many friends they left in Kathiawar.

The large assembly broke up about one o'clock, and the Agent, and his family, returned to the Kothi, and everybody felt that a very successful entertainment had been given to an Agent who has commanded the respect and affection of all classes in the province the to an unusual degree.

As administrative head in this province, Mr. FitzGerald realised the best expectations of the Chiefs and the public of Kathiawar and maintained the dignity and prestige of his office. He ruled with a strong, yet kindly, hand, and as a disciplinarian, he could not be excelled, with the result that intrigues and corruption have been much on the wane.

In his dealings with the Chiefs he has been very courteous and kind, and they all appreciated his advice, which he offered with such innate grace and sincerity, that it could not fail to make a most salutary and lasting impression upon their minds.

During his tenure of office Mr. FitzGerald invested with administrative powers H. H. the Maharaja Jam Sahib Ranjit Sinhji of Jamnagar, one of the most respected and enlightened of Indian potentates, and the Chiefs of Rajkote, Manavadar and Limdi. The installation ceremony of His Highness the Maharaja Jam Sahib Ranjit Sinhji was a very brilliant and imposing function, such as has never been witnessed in Kathiawar before.

Mr. FitzGerald is one of those Irishmen who will be long remembered in India, and one of whom every brother officer in India may well feel proud. He has lived for years on most intimate terms with the Chiefs of Kathiawar, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, and Palanpore in the Southern Maratha Country and Rajputana, and has been respected and trusted by them and their subjects and will long live in the affectionate memory of his friends, European and Native. He leaves behind a reflection, that the province of Kathiawar is the poorer by the departure of such an able, energetic and high-minded officer.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 14.

Regarding the International Conference proposed about a year ago by Mr. Roosevelt, no developments have since taken place. Most of the Powers, including China, are understood to have agreed to it, but none of them have as yet nominated any representatives. So some time is likely to elapse before the scheme will materialise. When this happens an Anglo-Indian representative will no doubt attend, but matters of the kind move slowly in the Far East.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

SANDRINGHAM.

Artistic Dress Exhibition.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 24.

Sandringham has always been the favourite residence of the King and Queen. It was the home in which they began their married life and after King Edward's accession to the throne they still remained faithful to it. Christmas is always spent there and whenever there is an opportunity both the King and Queen like to slip down for a few days. Therefore the news that the King has bestowed Sandringham on the Queen as a dower house is not surprising. Many alterations are being carried out at Sandringham just now, and work on these has been abandoned until the Queen has had an opportunity of revising the plans. In fact, it is believed that Her Majesty has modified the scheme out of all recognition and that the alterations carried out will be far more comprehensive than was at first intended. One of the Queen's suggestions will have the effect of adding Dersingham Woods, which are at present outside, to the Royal grounds and park.

It is more than possible that when these alterations are completed that the King and Queen will be in residence at Sandringham a great deal. It is well known that King Edward after a busy time in London always finds a few days rest at his old home a great relief.

The King and Queen, by the way, are this week paying the visit to Norway and Sweden which was postponed on account of the assassination of the King and Crown Prince of Portugal. They will be absent a fortnight.

HAND PAINTED DRESSES.

Hand painted washing dresses are to be the novelty of the summer days. Hand painted net and chiffon has enjoyed a long vogue of popularity for evening wear, but the trouble hitherto has been that the hand painted gown has had to be sent to a French cleaners to be cleaned. Hand painted dresses, therefore, were regarded as more or less of an extravagance. Artistic dressmakers have sighed in vain until now for some method of painting summer gowns that would survive the wash tub. This summer, thanks to the invention of Miss Forsyth, a girl in her teens, we are to have washable painted frocks. The paint is being applied to all kinds of linen and cotton goods with most effective results. The design is stencilled on the linen by means of the paint which is made in a variety of art shades. The stencil outline is then embroidered in silk or thread and what appears to be a most elaborate piece of applique work is the result. It is delightfully simple, an hour or two sufficing to trim a dress. The new trimming is absurdly cheap. Eighteenpence buys sufficient paints to decorate a whole dress. A pale mauve linen dress that I saw at the New Dudley Gallery yesterday had a lotus design in deeper shades of mauve and purple with touches of dead green introduced painted on it.

ARTISTIC DRESS EXHIBITION.

There are many other novelties in the way of artistic dress at the New Dudley Gallery where the exhibition of the Dress Designers Society was opened yesterday. The mission of the Dress Designers is to persuade modern women to renounce the mass of cheap trimming and machine made laces which are too often applied to fashionable clothes, for dresses, designed by artists who have studied the individuality of their clients and decorated with a little good hand embroidery or hand made lace. Such dresses, it is claimed by the apostles of Dress Artistic, are no more costly and are infinitely more pleasing than the exaggerated designs of the shop windows.

Associated with the movement, explained its secretary Miss Elizabeth Williams to me, is the revival of all hand woven fabrics such as the beautiful "throwans" made at Windermere. Not only have these hand made products a suppleness lacking in the product of the machine loom but they are to be obtained in wonderful colours. Vegetable dye only are used and the colour has a purity and clearness which distinguishes it from the ordinary run. Colour, too, plays a very important part in the evolution of the artistic dress.

"An artistic dressmaker", said Miss Williams, "would never make a blue dress for women with brown eyes, and yet how often does one see a brown eyed woman wearing blue. The colours she should never wear are all shades of brown, purples, reds and the warmer shades of green. When brown eyes are in combination with fair hair certain tones of yellow may be worn.

For the woman with blue eyes every shade of blue is open. The blue of the dress intensifies the blue of the eyes. She may wear yellow, too, and tones of green. The grey-eyed woman should keep to blue, greys and violets, the latter particularly if the eyes are deep grey."

AN ACTRESSES DIAMONDS.

"Are they all real?" was the question whispered through the stalls when the curtain rang down on the dramatised version of Mrs. Humphrey Ward's novel "The Marriage of William Ashe" at Terry's Theatre the other night. It was Miss Fanny Ward's magnificent diamonds that called forth the question. Never had such a dazzling display of jewels been seen on the English stage.

Miss Ward, a clever and vivacious American actress, whose appearances on the stage have been of a spasmodic character hitherto, plays the part of the wayward "Lady Kitty", and t is in the scene where Lady Kitty bursts into the drawing-room attired as Venus that the diamonds are worn. All the costumes have been designed by Miss Ward herself and the Venus costume is an amazing creation of pale pink gauze literally ablaze with diamonds. On the actress's head was a diamond crown six inches high, a dazzling mass of brilliants and diamonds. A deep diamond collar encircled the neck, diamond embroidery and knots adorned the corsage. A six-inch diamond girdle went round the waist. Diamonds sparkled in the ears and on her shoes and on every finger of both hands diamonds glittered. But the most amazing thing about the whole extraordinary display was that every stone was real. At a modest estimate the "Venus" toilette represented £200,000 worth of diamonds. Miss Ward in private life, it should be explained, is the wife of Mr. Joel Lewis of millionaire fame. Until now Madame Melba's display of diamonds in "La Traviata" has been deemed the most striking display of jewels on the stage. But Melba's diamonds were valued at only half the figure of Miss Ward's.

LEARNING AMERICAN SLANG.

The fashionable woman is taking a course in American slang. This is absolutely necessary in order to follow one of the latest theatrical successes imported from the States, "The College Widow". And the knowledge thus gained is being freely aired at smart dinner tables. When My Lady speaks of a "pinkest collection" of farm hands she is merely indicating her opinion that the company present is extremely dull. She no longer plays pranks. To "cut up didoes" is correct. What was yesteday a "pal" is to-day an "old side partner." "To put up a holler" merely means to offer a protest. An attempt to be impudent is described as trying to get new, and the act of flirting is graphically translated into "the way she strings them." Quaintest of all, a motor car becomes to diligent students of imported slang "a gasoline runabout."

SNOW IN APRIL.

"Oh to be England now that April's here" sang Browning, and now that April is here and nearly gone we have a London covered with snow. Falling snow flakes dash against the shop windows where airy summer fabrics, chiffon parasols and flower crowned hats tempt purchasers in vain.

Furs that were put into cold storage for the season have had to be disinterred, while the business of the modiste and milliner is almost at a standstill.

Easter was the coldest on record, and holiday makers in fashionable hotels on the South Coast spent the holiday season shivering over huge fires. Sunshine, however, is promised for the near future and with the Franco-British Exhibition to bring grist to the mill the outlook is by no means dismal.

In Town, too, there are weddings galore and this of course means a harvest for the caterer and florist. Instead of dainty new toilettes, however, the invited guests are contenting themselves with winter gowns and furs.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

FRIDAY, MAY, 15th.

DUTIES FOR ENSUING WEEK.

Fort Field Officer, Lieut. G. L. Hopkinson, 116th Mahrattas; next for duty, Lieut. M. Dockrell, 116th Mahrattas; Colaba Field Officer, Major G. F. H. Wingate, 2nd Royal Scots; next for duty, Major A. C. Pitman, R.G.A.

Lieut. E. P. Cudlip, R.G.A., is appointed Brigade Signalling Officer, vice Lieut. E. W. C. Noel, R.G.A., proceeded on leave.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS, MAY 14—Captain Ross, 103rd L. I., from Belgaum.
Major Peck, Cant. Magistrate, from Kamptee.
Capt. Bayley, Manch. Regt., from Kamptee.
Capt. Routh, 56th Rifles, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES, MAY 14.—Major Peck, Cant. Magistrate, to Colombo.
Capt. Bayley, Manch. Regt., to England.
Capt. Routh, 56th Rifles, to England.
Major Whitcombe, 116th Mahrathas, to Peshawar.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 14.

Lieutenant Dawson, 79th Infantry, and Lieutenant Morrell, 36th Horse, are transferred to the 75th Infantry.

Lieutenant Mowbran, 16th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, is transferred to the 12th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

Captain Oldfield, 74th Punjabis, is appointed to the Burma Military Police.

The following Officers of the Indian Army are permitted to retire :—

Lieutenant General Richardson from the 7th April 1908 and Lieutenant Colonel Sparlin, from the 1st April 1908 and Lieutenant Colonel Manera from the 22nd May 1908.

Lieutenant Deane, 44th Merwara Infantry, has been appointed to the Bombay Political Department.

Lieutenant Graham, 24th Mountain Battery, is posted to the Home establishment, on promotion to Captain and Lieutenant Turner, 27th Mountain Battery, to No. 64 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, Bombay, on promotion to Captain.

The Government of India have decided that when in future an officer officiates in a military appointment on a consolidated salary which does not carry exchange compensation allowance, and his salary while so officiating is regulated by Military rules, it will be determined as follows:—(1) Staff salary will be calculated in accordance with the rules in Army Regulations, India, Volume 1, the staff pay attaching to the officiating appointment being held to be the difference between the full consolidated salary of the appointment and the pay of rank of the permanent incumbent; (2) in addition to pay and staff pay thus arrived at the full amount of exchange compensation allowance which the officiating officer drew in his permanent substantive appointment will be allowed; (3) when under special orders (as in the case of an officer acting in the Army Clothing Department), the acting officer's salary is regulated by civil rules. No exchange compensation allowances will be drawn.

The Government of India have sanctioned, with effect from 1st June 1908, the following revised rates of extra duty pay to soldiers employed as librarians at certain hill Depots and Sanitaria :—(a) For the librarian employed at Darjeeling, Kailana, Kasauli, Landour, Naini-tal, and Willington, Rs. 8 per mensem; for the librarian employed at Murree, Mount Abu, Pachmarhi, Poonamallee, Purandhar and Tara garh, Rs. 4 per mensem.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

Appreciable Dimunition.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 14.

Plague returns for the week ending the last Saturday show in all India, excluding the Punjab, only 1,450 deaths, of which 690 were in the Bombay Presidency, 353 in the United Provinces, and 143 in Bengal. The figures for the Punjab are not yet in, but here also the disease is abating, at least for a time being.

THE SIMLA A. D. C.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 14.

The Simla Amateur Dramatic Club held their annual sale of boxes to-night, General Bayley, acting as auctioneer. The amount realised for seven performances was close upon Rs. 6,000 against Rs. 8,000 last year for eight performances.

THE OUDH TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MAY 14.

Owing to famine conditions, many teams scratched for the Oudh Hockey Tournament. Only two teams played in the first round, in the second game of which Partabgarh defeated Rai Bareli by 1 goal. In the second round, Partabgarh meets Fyzabad, and Sitapur plays Unao. Lucknow is a bye.

CURRENT TOPICS.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

[BY A FREE LANCE.]

MATHERAN.

I am here once again. I wonder what visit this is. Something like the 16th I think, and mostly always because one could not go elsewhere and this Matheran was so extraordinarily convenient. Moreover, it has tennis courts and people have even been known to dance herein and altogether there is not much doubt it is as salubrious and certainly less dull than Lanowli or Khandalla, though that is not saying much. For those in sorrow, or under a cloud, or growing a beard, tackling a set of new teeth, Lanowli and Khandalla have qualifications possessed by no other place within my experience. But if you want to do something between meal hours, they are not in the least attractive. Matheran has, however, certain attractions. There are the hill tents and the tennis courts, possible bridge after breakfast and the post-prandial vocalism of aspiring and perspiring vocalists. Also Matheran is much more difficult to reach than either Khandalla and Lanowli, and that makes it more alluring. Since the Matheran railway was opened, this difficulty has been much increased. Chairs, ponies, and coolies are scarcely to be obtained at Neral, and they are all of an inferior quality. This has been brought about in the interests of the railway as I am led to understand, and, speaking as one for whom the railway has no attractions whatever, I think it is a great big shame. If the object is to make me go up in this extremely slow, dirty, and uncomfortable steam tramway, then I consder the object ought to be emphatically condemned. I never believed in the advantages of the railway before it was built and since that event nothing has caused me to alter my views.

As for Matheran itself, there is not really very much change to note in the last twelve years. Practically no bungalows are now occupied by Europeans, who betake themselves to the various hotels which are cheaper and more convenient. But the smell of the hill and its red brown dust are then just as before. The number of hill tats seems to have decreased, which is a pity and is certainly due to the railway. But the Borahs, the brass and silverwallahs, and the fruit sellers come round just as they always did. The Gymkhana is this year in much better condition than it has been for many years, which I understand is due to the energy and interest of the present Superintendent. But even the Gymkhana badly wants a closed in badminton shed and a small dressing-room. That most remarkable curiosity—the calling board,—is still there. The Rugby Hotel appears to be the fashionable resort and it now has a billiard table placed in its dining-room. Of course the proprietors ought to have built a decent billiard room years ago and furnished it with a good table, but that would have been spending money and why spend money when people are content without? I notice with pleasure that quite a number of ladies smoke after dinner. This seems to be a step in the right direction as I have never been able to discover the principle which makes it right for man to smoke, and wrong for woman. For the rest it may be truly said that Matheran is a standing example of the entire lack of enterprise from which the East suffers.

THE CORPORATION.

You will no doubt be surprised to hear, Mr. Editor, that I thought of offering myself for the Fort Ward vacancy on the Corporation, but on ascertaining that it meant stopping in Bombay for 14 days, which I had arranged to spend at Matheran, and that the result would be almost certainly defeat, I came to the conclusion that the game was not worth the candle. Nevertheless I had a very strong plank in my platform and that was the perfectly disgraceful way in which the electric cables or wires, whatever they are called, are being laid. I am at present residing on Nepean Road, Malabar Hill, and I have no hesitation in saying that for the last three or four weeks the proceedings of the cable laying people on that road have been extremely dangerous to human life and extraordinarily inconvenient to the owners of houses on the road. That no accident has occurred seems to me very strong proof of the beneficence of Providence. First of all the lower half of the road was operated upon and on one of the very worst slopes on Malabar Hill, there was left only room for one gharry. This might have been rectified had there been signalmen put at each end to signify the road clear or otherwise. But it is, of course, absurd to expect anything so reasonable as that. The same operations are now being conducted on the upper half of the road in the same scandalous way. In addition to that one's afternoon rest is daily disturbed by extremely adjacent and extremely noisy blasting, of which no notice whatever is given to the surrounding dwellers. Such notice would, of course, be absolutely compulsory in any well-regulated town. The electric current may be a boon and a blessing to man, but its installation is a confounded nuisance, and a more than necessarily confounded nuisance.

THE BOMB OUTRAGE.

The recent disgraceful bomb outrage emphasises the absolute necessity of immediate and severe action by Government. It is satisfactory to think that the present Secretary of State is a man of strong character unlikely to be deterred from doing his duty by any desire to retain the votes of the Wedderburn party. India wants a severe lesson. She may be a promising child, as alleged by the Congress, but even promising children wants smacking when their conduct is bad. Short of open rebellion it is difficult to imagine anything worse than the conduct of this country, and specially Bengal, has been. Martial-law ought to be applied and to the whole of India. The country is full of sedition and there is a numerous class of persons serving a precarious livelihood by spreading seditious lies among the more ignorant classes. It is with regret that I have to admit that these persons are mostly vakils who have been unable to earn an honest livelihood in the pursuit of the law. Immediate and strenuous measures ought to be taken for the extinction of this mischievous class. Discourtesy by the natives of this country to English people ought to be most severely punished, as it is the outward sign of the cause within. English people look to the Viceroy and the Secretary of State to take immediate and effective steps to deal with the disorderly and seditious condition into which India has been allowed to fall. This is no time for furthering the honest aspirations of natives. A house owner would be a fool who began to make large additions to his house without first cleansing and repairing the house itself. Whoever is to blame for it English rule in India is at present in a very unhealthy condition and wants immediate attention. Is there any hope of such attention being given? He, who would answer that question in the affirmative, must be of a hopeful temperament indeed.

It is difficult for any mere outsider like myself to say what is really wanted. I may have my ideas, but they are after all based on imperfect information. The Intelligence Department of Government ought to know where the shoe really pinches and be able to suggest the measures necessary to counteract the evil. But what one fears so much is that though

the knowledge is there, the courage and energy to act is wanting. If the Viceroy and his Council do not know where the cause is, then who may? The only obstacle to immediate and successful dealing with our difficulties is the existence in England of a number of electors as ignorant of India as they are of political economy and a national ideal. These persons believe English rule in India to be an unpleasant species of tyranny, and that the ordinary Anglo-Indian spends his time endeavouring to extort money from the natives of this country. These views have been sedulously fomented among this class by men like Messrs Cotton and Keir Hardie. It is really extraordinary what a number of people are positively anxious to believe the worst of their fellow-countrymen. But I think this class is at present very much discredited, and that now is the time to act independently of their criticism. The era of velvet gloves is for the time over, and we want in their stead iron and steel. If I were Viceroy I would rather be compelled to resign owing to the howls of the Wedderburn Cotton crowd, than fail to carry out my duty. English prestige is at stake in India and nothing but firmness and the coldest severity can preserve it. But if it is not preserved, there can only be one result, ruin to India and to the Anglo-Indian. The days are passing and we look for an indication that the Gods do not nod.

STANDARD TIME. Once more the burning, or shall we say flickering, question of Standard Time is before us and that energetic individual Mr. Harrison is taking up the cudgels for a uniform time. I do not think there is any sane unprejudiced person who does not agree with him that to have two times in a place like Bombay is too ridiculous for words. That being the case and inasmuch as Standard Time will certainly not be dropped, it would surely be wise for the adherents of the old time to give way and alter their clocks accordingly. Personally if I am asked the question—Standard Time or old time? I must plump for the latter. I do not see that any advantage was gained by the introduction of Standard Time into Bombay. It has, indeed, led to an uncertainty in the dinner hour, which is positively embarrassing, and if the thing could have been nipped in the bud, it would have been alright. But as we must have Standard Time in Bombay let us face the situation in a tolerant spirit and make the requisite change in our time-pieces. I could never see that the thing was worth fighting about one way or the other. Time was made for slave, and the old Bombay Time for Sir Phirozesha's followers. Still surely it were well to make the Bori Bunder and Crawford Market clocks agree if only for symmetry.

IMPURE TODDY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It is very refreshing to read Captain Liston's comments on the Health Officer's report for 1908, and he puts it very tersely, when he attributes the failure of things in general to the absence of "a proper bandobast." The failure of this is observable everywhere in Bombay, and in every thing. A few weeks ago I spoke on the appaling amount of professional mendicancy in Bombay, at the meeting of the Society P. C. to Children, and pointed out what a great agency they were for the disseminating of diseases of all sorts, not merely plague. The words did not fall to the ground. A "bandobast" was evidently made and the above named fraternity of St. Nicholas have almost disappeared since. So far, so good. But they are still puzzling over contributary causes of "Plague" etc. May I make a further suggestion. It has probably escaped the collective wisdom and observation of the persons who are still puzzling over this question that when you see a place where every second door is a drink shop, that there is something—rotten in the state of Denmark! I have personally seen liquor in most filthy tubs, being bottled, and I could not help reflecting that if the stuff I saw goes habitually into the menials of Bombay, what diseases must those insides not imbibe? Instead of traps for the comparatively innocent rat, have specially contrived traps in connection with the Abkari Department. Sir Balchandra Khrishna who stands in the first fighting line of the Temperance Cause in Bombay, will no doubt give more accurate details of the relation of the enormous consumption of really liquid poison, sold throughout the Bombay Presidency in connexion with the question of the public health. Should a commission be started to enquire into this question, the horrors that would be disclosed, would I imagine exceed the beef horrors of Chicago. Further Sir Pherozeshah Metha puts a conundrum to Captain Liston, wanting to know how the plague was driven away from *without* burning the whole of Europe down! This is a large order. So I will pass on the information *free* as to the method adopted nearer home for stamping out plague: it might be useful when plague broke out in the United Provinces during Sir Anthony Macdonell administration of that province, he used to punish the "Deputy-Commissioner" for the breakout in his district, with the happy result that plague was at once stamped out in that province. I cannot of course pretend to say who ought to be punished *here*, but would suggest that they cast lots at the next Municipal meeting.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

THE BIG FIRE IN THE FORT.

Cause of the Fire.

DAMAGES TO VARIOUS PARTIES.

A supplementary report of the recent fire in the Fort has been forwarded to the Commissioner of Police, by Superintendent Stanford, who says:

The fire was first discovered by a servant in the employ of Mr. Wengal, who lives on the top floor over Messrs. Kemp and Company's shop. He at once informed his master who at once telephoned to the Fire Brigade station. It appears that the cause of the fire was the fusing of an electric wire in Messrs. Kemp and Company's laboratory. The amount of damage by fire and water is given as follows:—

Kemp and Company, Rs. 1,50,000, insured; Crown Printing Press, Rs 25,000, not insured; the Indian American Company, Rs. 2,000, insured; the Indian Industries and Power Company, Rs. 1,000, insured; R. M. Vasai and Company, Rs. 20,000, insured; Bhawnagree and Company, Rs. 1,000, insured, Grimen and Bendin, Co., Rs. 600, not insured; and Rs. 20,000 to the building which belongs to Mr. Chatterbhuj Morarji, not insured.

THE "British India Press," which was stated to have suffered in the fire, is working as usual.

Colonel Maconchy, who has been on special duty in connection with the fronteer police, has returned to Simla, where he resumes his appointment as Secretary to Government of India, Military Supply Department, relieving Major Robertson, who proceeds on eight months' leave.

CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

Secretary of State's Despatch.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 14.

In communicating the formal decision of the Secretary of State on the Calcutta Improvement Scheme to the Bengal Government, the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, writes on the 2nd instant in continuation of Home Department lerter No. 178, dated the 4th October 1907:—

I am directed to forward, for the information of the Government of Bengal, copy of correspondence with the Secretary of State, regarding the scheme for the improvement of Calcutta.

In view of the opinion expressed by the Secretary of State, in paragraph 6 of his Despatch, the Government of India will be glad to receive proposals for giving effect to his desire, that some of the trustees should be elected. No increase, however, in the size of the Board need follow from the partial adoption of an elective system. Provision should also be made for giving effect to the condition imposed in paragraph 7 of the Despatch, regarding the further grant-in-aid of Rs. 1,50,000 per annum for a period of 60 years.

The Government of India are still of opinion that an essential object of the scheme for street improvement is the relief of congested areas and the rehousing of the ejected population in more sanitary surroundings, on the outskirts of the city; but they agree with the Secretary of State that the functions of the Board of Trustees need not extend to the actual building of houses, except on a very limited scale, provided that private enterprise is willing and able to undertake this work, subject to the Board's control.

I am specially to invite attention to the Secretary of State's remarks, in paragraph 8 of his Despatch, regarding the necessity for great circumspection in the matter of land acquisition in the suburbs.

Finally, I am to say that, subject to any remarks which His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor may have to offer, the Government of India are disposed to agree with the Secretary of State, that the alternative method of recoupment, provided for in section 15 of the Prussian Street Alignment Law, should be dropped.

I am to request, that, with the permission of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, a draft Bill, giving effect to the Scheme, as approved by the Secretary of State, may be prepared and submitted to the Government of India at an early date.

Lord Morley's Despatch, dated February 14th, referred to above, is as follows:—

My Lord,—I have considered, in Council, the letter of Your Excellency's Government, No. 380 (Finance), dated the 26th September 1907, regarding the scheme for the improvement of the congested areas of Calcutta.

2. In his Despatch No. 1 (Revenue), dated the 6th January 1905, my predecessor, while entertaining some doubt as regards the sources of revenue proposed to be assigned for the purposes of the Improvement Scheme, assented to the scheme, as a whole, being placed in the form of a Bill, before the Municipal Corporation and other representative bodies and the general public, for discussion and criticism. You have preferred, before entering upon the stage of legislation, to make the Scheme public in the form of memorandum and an explanatory letter to the Government of Bengal, and having considered the criticism received from the numerous bodies interested, and the final recommendations of the Government of Bengal, you now acquaint me with your conclusion on the several matters which still require decision.

3. There appears to be a distinct preponderance of belief, among the bodies consulted, that an Improvement Scheme, of the kind and magnitude proposed, is necessary, and that it should be carried out by a Board of Trustees; but there is some difference of opinion as to the sources of income from taxation or otherwise from which the cost should be defrayed, As to the constitution of the Board of Trustees, as to the duration of the Trust, and as to the ultimate responsibility of the Corporation of Calcutta for liabilities incurred by the Trust.

4. The scheme of taxation and municipal contribution to which Mr. Brodrick provisionally gave his assent compares this wuth what is now proposed:—

Scheme in 1905—Contribution from municipal rate Rs. 3,60,000, or £24,000; jute tax (1-4 per cent "ad-valorem"), Rs. 5,00,000, of £33,300; succession and transfer duties, Rs. 5,25,000, or £35,000; Railway passengers tax, Rs. 2,500,000, or £16,7000; additional income-tax, Rs. 2,00,000, or £13,300; total Rs. 18,35,000 or £122,300.

Scheme as sanctioned—Contribution of 2 per cent of municipal general rate, Rs. 5,40,000; transfer duty at 2 per cent, Rs. 2,00,000; total, Rs. 7,40,000, both to be made up to Rs. 7,50 000, or £50,000; jute tax, Rs. 8,40,000, or £56,000; terminal passenger tax, Rs. 2,00,000, or £13,300; total, Rs. 17,90,000, or £119,300.

The succession duty and the additional income-tax have disappeared, while the proceeds of a jute tax reckoned on the basis of export and excise duties limitted to ¼ per cent "ad-valorem" are now estimated at a minimum of £56,000 a year. In the estimate of the terminal tax on passengers entering Calcutta by railway or steamer an allowance is made for the exemption of passengers coming from points within a 30-mile radius. While accepting the proposal of the Government of Bengal that this exemption should be made in the first instance, you propose that power should be taken by law to extend the terminal tax to passengers coming from shorter distances. Should this be found necessary the Corporation of Calcutta will be empowered to levy duty on transfers of immovable property and will be under obligation to contribute an amount equal to 2 per cent of the "general" rate, together with the proceeds of the transfer duty, subject to a minimum of £50,000 a year. It is gathered from your letter and from the accompanying correspondence that this scheme of taxation and contribution will meet with opposition from various quarters and that its opponents will take their stand on the non-representative character of the proposed Board of Trustees and on the inadequacy of the proposed Government grant-in-aid of £333,333. Some of the objections taken to the proposed constitution of the Board of Trustees are, I consider, substantial and weighty. A body composed entirely of members appointed by Government would not be regarded as representative of the different interests of the community and properly responsible to the tax-paying body on which will fall the ultimate financial responsibility for its acts and expenditure. I am of opinion that a proportion of the trustees should be elected by the Municipal Corporation and perhaps by other public bodies. I agree with Your Excellency that a small board will be more efficient than a large one.

7. I do not agree with the view that the promised grant-in-aid of one-third of a million sterling from general revenues is inadequate whether regard be had to the total cost of the scheme or to the extent to which the general taxpayer is interested in the improvement of Calcutta; but I defer to your opinion that the case presents special grounds for the exceptional liberality of treatment, and I am willing to assent to a further grant-in-aid of Rs. 1,50,000 (£10,000) a year for 60 years, being conditionally promised, the condition being that the scheme of taxation set out in your letter becomes law in its entirety and is made effective for the full term of 60 years. The annual grant-in-aid will thus be an addition to, not a partial substitute for, the proposed income of the Trust. A reserve of this kind will materially lessen the risk of the progress of the scheme being unduly delayed or its scope unduly reduced through an increase in the cost of improvements, or through failure to realise in full the "recoupment and recoveries" shown in the capital account and the "return from land" shown in the revenue account or through insufficiency of the provision for a sinking fund.

8. A defect in the scheme which is apparently unavoidable is the absence of any trustworthy estimates of the cost of the projected improvements of the areas which are to be improved or of the recoveries which will be affected by way of rent or recoupment. The figures entered in the programme of capital expenditure are, I understand, little more than illustrative of the way in which a given income secured to the Trust for a period of years may be expended on street making and on re-housing the displaced population. A serious responsibility will rest upon the Board of Trustees and upon the Local Government to see that each project is prepared with the closest attention to details and to proceed with great circumspection in the matter of land acquisition in the suburbs, and especially of house building. I lay stress on this, as I observe that what in its inception was a comparatively simple scheme for street improvements has by degrees assumed a more ambitious and speculative aspect. The statement in paragraph 10 of your letter, that the scheme is essentially one for reducing the population of congested areas and transferring the surplus to the outskirts is scarcely a correct description of the scheme in its earlier stages, or as understood by the Government of Bengal or as exhibited in the latest form of the capital expenditure estimates where the greater part of the outlay is still proposed for street improvement. The practical difficulties in the way of transferring large bodies of the population which are enumerated in paragraph 11 of your letter make the probable success of this part of the scheme doubtful, while they indicate that it will necessarily be attended with great expense. I am therefore of opinion that, though it may properly be made incumbent on the Board of Trustees to provide for the rehousing of persons who may be actually displaced by street improvements, and to acquire for this purpose and also for controlling the expansion of the city blocks of unoccupied land in the outskirts, it is highly inadvisable that they should undertake direct building operations on a large scale for the purpose of re-housing other sections of the population which have not been displaced. That may be well left to private enter prize, specially if the Trust is armed with the salutary powers of control over building on lands privately owned which are described in paragraph 5 of the Government of Bengal's letter of the 25th February 1907-9. In paragraph 17 of your letter you express your agreement with the Lieutenant Governor that the method of recoupment adopted in section 15 of the Prussian Street Alignment Law should be retained as an alternative method to the methods of selling or leasing surplus lands which may have been acquired during the process of an improvement scheme. I observe that the Bengal Government in paragraph 7 of its letter express the opinion that the procedure would be an entirely nove expedient and exceedingly unpopular and was not inclined to press for its adoption. The proposal therefore is to put into the law a provision which probably would remain a dead letter. It is clear that cases may occur in which the making of a new street would confer no benefit on the adjoining tenements and that the degree of the benefit where it arises may greatly vary. If the rate were to be arbitrarily assessed much injustice would arise, while if it were to be judicially determined this would prevent any reliable estimate being made when the scheme was projected of the amount of recoupment. Again the fact that the recoupment would be by a special rate to be levied over a long period during which the circumstances of the locality might entirely change would constitute an additional element of doubt. On the whole I doubt whether it would be politic to weigh the measure with a proposal of the kind.

10. I shall be glad to receive the draft of the Bill when it has been drawn up for giving effect to the scheme.

FODDER AND FAMINE.

Government Instructions.

Concerning the arrangements for the carriage of fodder in times of famine, a Government Resolution was published yesterday afternoon by the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, together with the subjoined correspondence:—

To the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay:—

Sir,—I am directed to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, a circular issued by the Railway Board, which explains the arrangements which have been made with the sanction of the Secretary of State with the object of preventing serious mortality amongst cattle in the tracts affected by the present drought. I am to request that with the permission of the Governor in Council the arrangements may be made known as widely as possible.

2. The Government of India hope that this development of famine relief policy, which is the outcome of their desire to take all practicable measures for the preservation of the agricultural stock of the country, will stimulate private trade in fodder, so that all available supplies may be utilised to the fullest extent, and that a considerable saving in cattle life may thereby be effected.—I have, &c,

C. A. INNES,

for Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Sir,—In Railway Board's letter No, 1318-R.T., dated the 31st October 1907, the attention of the Agents and Managers of all Railways was invited to the grave prospects of a serious fodder famine in the United Provinces, Central India Rajputana, the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province, owing to the failure of the last monsoon, and they were requested to co-operate, in the measures being adopted by Government for the protection of cattle, by the quotation of the following specially reduced rates for the carriage of bhoosa, grass, karbi, etc., between stations within the areas mentioned and from stations outside those areas to stations within them:—

STANDARD GAUGE RAILWAYS.—Grass and hay including chari (i.e., jowar stalks), bhoosa, straw and karbi (i. e., bajri stalks), pressed or unpressed in bales or bundles; also oil-cake to be used as fodder: (1) locally between stations in the United Provinces, Central India, Rajputana, the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province; (2) to stations in the United Provinces, Central Provinces, Central India, Rajputana, the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province from stations outside these provinces:—Two annas per ordinary wagon per mile. Double this rate for bogie wagons.

METRE GAUGE RAILWAYS.—Grass and hay including chari (i. e., jowar stalks), bhoosa, straw and karbi (i.e., bajri stalks), pressed or unpressed in bales or bundles; also oil-cake to be used as fodder: (1) locally between stations in the United Provinces, Central India, Rajputana, the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province; (2) to stations in the United Provinces, Central Provinces, Central India, Rajputana, the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province from stations outside these provinces:—Two annas for the first 50 miles, 1 1-2 annas for next 100 miles and 1 anna per mile for any additional distance per ordinary wagon per mile Double these rates for bogie wagons.

2. It is a source of considerable satisfaction that Railways have generally agreed to quote reduced rates for this traffic, and attached is an abstract showing the special rates agreed to by each Railway.

3. The Government of India, however, realize that even greater assistance, than that which is secured by these especially reduced rates, is necessary in order to effect the movement of fodder in quantities sufficiently large to provide for the safety of the cattle within the famine area, and have decided that, with immediate effect, freight on consignments of fodder (excepting fodder for the Army Department) booked to stations in the provinces mentioned, shall be recovered from the consignor (or consignee) at the rate of half an anna per four-wheeled wagon per mile, and one anna per bogie wagon on consignments, and that the balance of freight calculated at the special reduced rates agreed to by Railways, or the ordinary tariff rates in cases where the rate has not been specially reduced, shall be paid by Government, debitable to "33—Famine Relief."

4. I am, therefore, to request that arrangements may be made at once to give effect to these orders and that their terms be extensively published for the information of the public and of traders.—I have, &c.,

M. S. S. O'CONNOR,

for Secretary, Railway Board.

ABSTRACT OF REPLIES RECEIVED FROM RAILWAYS.

His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway (Standard gauge).—Agrees.

Bengal-Nagpur Railway (Standard gauge).—Agrees to quote the rate of 2 annas per four-wheeled wagon, per mile.

East Indian Railway (Standard gauge).—Agrees to the rate of 2 annas per wagon per mile being charged between the following stations;—(1) Any two stations on the length Dildarnagar to Kalka (both inclusive). (2) From any station on the East Indian Railway to any station on the length Dildarnagar to Kalka (both inclusive). (3) From or via any station on the East Indian Railway to stations on foreign lines reached via the following junctions—Tarighat, Moghalserai, Allahadad, Cawnpore, Farukhahad, Agra, Hathras, Hapur, Aligarh, Ghaziabad, Delhi, Delhi Shahdara, Umballa, Kalka. (4) From or via any station on the East Indian Railway to via Mokameh Ghat to stations west of Bhatni.

Madras Railway (Standard gauge).—Agrees to rates mentioned in Railway Board's letter.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway (Standard guage).—Agrees to a rate of Re. 0-2-6 per wagon mile first 100 miles and Re. 0-2-3 over 100 miles added to rate for first 100 miles.

Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.—Agrees to proposed rates.

Bengal and North-Western Railway (Metre gauge)—Agrees, as a special famine concession, to the rate for four-wheeled vehicles and 50 per cent. extra for six-wheelers and bogies.

Jodhpur-Bikaner (Metre gauge).—Agrees to rates in through booking, the same as quoted by the Rajputana-Malwa Railway. Reduced rates for local booking not considered necessary as fodder supplies in country served by Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway are ample.

Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway (Metre gauge).—Agrees to rates subject to Home Board's approval.

South Indian Railway (Metre gauge).—Agrees.

Southern Mahratta Railway (Metre gauge).—Agrees to proposed rates in through booking.

Udaipur-Chitor Railway (Metre gauge).—Agrees to proposed rates.

Morvi Railway (Metre and special gauge).—Could grant concession at 2 annas per mile per ordinary wagon and double rate for bogies for first 100 miles.

Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar Railway Metre gauge).—Agrees to proposed rates.

REVENUE DEPARMENT.

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Famine).

Sir,—With reference to your letter No. 39—41-11, dated 27th December 1907, forwarding for the information of this Government and publication a circular issused by the Railway Board regarding the arrangements made for the transport of fodder at reduced rates during the present famine, I am directed to state that it appears from paragraph 3 of the Railway Board's Circular that the concessions granted during the present season apply only to fodder booked in, or to, the United Provinces, Central India, Rajputana, the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province, and it is not clear that they can be extended to other bookings except with the sanction of the Secretary of State. In the Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Mahals and East and West Khandesh districts and Baroda State in this Presidency which border on Rajputana and Central India fodder is either already scarce and dear or special arrangements are already sanctioned to enable the cattle to find food. The Governor in Council considers that the transport of cheap fodder to these districts also is very desirable in the present circumstances, and I am to request that the Government of India may be moved to take the necessary steps to bring them within the scope of the concessions referred to above. Unless this is done, there is every possibility of the available fodder in this Presidency being diminished by export to the adjoining affected provinces under the attraction of high prices there, added to the facilities of cheap transit now granted.—I have, &c.,

R. A. LAMB,

Chief Secretary to Government.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE (FAMINE).

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 505, dated the 17th January 1908, in which you request that the arrangements made by the Government of India for the transport of fodder at reduced rates, during the present famine, may be extended to the Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Mahals and East and West Khandesh districts, and the Baroda State in the Bombay Presidency.

2. In reply I am to say that, in the circumstances explained, the Government of India are pleased to accept the recommendations of the Government of Bombay and that the necessary orders extending the concession to the tracts mentioned above in the Bombay Presidency will be issued by the Railway Board. I have, etc.

J. H. KERR,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY BOARD.

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department.

Sir—With reference to your telegram No. T.—47 of the 16th instant, I am directed to forward a copy of Railway Board's letter No. 477-R. T., dated the 5th March 1908, in which Railways were asked to give effect to the extension of the reduced rates authorised in Railway Board's letter No. 1612-R. T., dated the 20th December 1907 (copy enclosed), to Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Mahals and East and West Khandesh Districts and the Baroda State in the Bombay Presidency, and to state that so far the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway alone have expressed their unwillingness to give full effect to the orders above referred to—that Railway has issued instructions to apply the famine rates for fodder to Kankra Khari and stations north including stations on the Tapti Valley Railway, but as regards stations south of Kankra Khari, the Agent does not think that the scarcity is sufficient to warrant his going below the present rates which he states are already very low.

2. I am to add that the effect of this will be that in the ease of consignments to the tracts mentioned in the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, letter No. 246—41-14, dated the 8th February 1908, to your address, other than those to which the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway have agreed to reduce their ordinary rates for fodder, a larger proportion of the reduced freight sanctioned by Government will fall on the State.—I have, etc.,

R. C. VOLKERS,

Secretary, Railway Board.

To—The Agents. East Indian, Great Indian Peninsula, Bombay, Baroda and Central India, Madras and Southern Mahratta, South Indian, Bengal Nagpur, Bengal and North-Western and Rohilkhund and Kumaon Railways, His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway, Bhavnagar Gondal-Junagad Porbandar Railway, Morvi Railway, Jodhpur-Bikaner and Udaipur-Chitor Railways.

With reference to correspondence ending with the Railway Board's letter No. 242-R. T., dated the 1st February 1908, I am directed to state that it has been represented by the Government of Bombay that in the Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Mahals and East and West Khandesh Districts and the Baroda State in the Bombay Presidency, which border on Rajputana and Central India, fodder is already scarce and dear and that there is every possibility of the available fodder in the Presidency being diminished by export to the adjoining affected provinces. The Local Government have therefore asked that the reduced rates authorised in the Railway Board's letter No. 1612-R.T., dated 20th December 1907, may be extended to folder consigned to those areas.

2. The Government of India have accepted the recommendations of the Government of Bombay on the assumption that Railway Administrations are as ready and willing to assist in mitigating the effects of scarcity of fodder in the Bombay Presidency as they have proved themselves to be in the case of other localities, and I am therefore to ask that you will give immediate effect to the extension of the reduced rates to the areas in the Bombay Presidency stated above.—Yours faithfully,

M. S. S. O'CONNOR,

For Secretary, Railway Board

THE RABI CROP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, May 14.

There will be considerable shortage of the rabi crop, for although fairly good in the east and centre of the provinces, it is only moderate in the south and west. Gram has been sown on restricted area and has given moderate to poor yield. Other grains have done passably, except in Bundlekand and north of Oudh, where famine is acute. Opium is good in quality but small in quantity. The supply of rapeseed and linseed is less than normal. Mahura flower shows a smaller yield owing to excessive heat.

BILLS ON LONDON.

The following is the result of the allotment of Bills on London made by the Comptroller General on Thursday the 14th May:—

Aggregate amount tendered ...	£145,000
Total amount accepted ...	£145,000

THERE has just died, the newspapers tell us, at the age of eighty-nine, a gentleman who never slept out of his own house. We trust this does not mean that he never went to church.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. H D. Rendall, Political Agent, Second Grade, and Judicial Assistant to the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, is granted privilege for one month with effect from the 10th May or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Davies, Political Agent, Sawantvadi, is granted three months' privilege leave in combination with 13 months' furlough from the 12th June or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. G. Leathem, I.C.S., Assistant Collector in the district of Dharwar, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Capt. E. F. Annand, 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots, to be Cantonment Magistrate at Deolali, in addition to his Military duties. Captain E. F. Annand is also appointed, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in the Nasik District, and is invested, with additional powers.

Captain E. F. Annand will exercise the powers with which he is invested within the limits of the Military Cantonment of Deolali.

Mr. W. B. Manley to act as District Superintendent of Police, Karachi, vice Mr. E. H. Ingle proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. J. W. Fellowes to be District Superintendent of Police, Sholapur.

Mr. L. J. Mountford, I.C.S., to hold charge of the office of District Superintendent of Police, Sholapur, in addition to his own duties, from the date of departure on leave of Mr. Priestley and pending the arrival of Mr. J. W. Fellowes.

Mr. L. C. Swifte, I. C. S., to hold charge of the office of District Superintendent of Police, Kanara, in addition to his own duties, from the date of departure of Mr. J. W. Fellowes and pending the arrival of Risaldar S. K. Bapat.

Mr. A. H. M. Ostrehan, on return from leave, to be District Superintendent of Police, Bijapur.

Mr. J. A. Wallinger to be District Superintendent of Police Ratnagiri.

Mr. W. C. Holman to be District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad.

During the absence on leave of Mr. A. K. Donald, Bar.-at-Law, or pending further orders:—Mr. Muhammad Hussain Hakim, Bar.-at-Law, to act as Second Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay. Mr. Krishnalal Mohanlal Jhaveri. M. A., LL. B., to act as Third Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay. Mr. Sorabji Framji Bilimoria, B.A., LL.B., to act as Fourth Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay. Mr. Manchhashankar Jivanram Vakil. B.A., LL.B., to act as Fifth Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay.

Mr. R. M. Maxwell, I. C. S., Assistant Collector and Magistrate of the Second Class in the district Kanara, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district, and is invested with the additional powers.

Mr. H. L. Painter, B.A. (Oxon.), I. C. S., to be Assistant Collector, Dharwar.

Mr. R. S. Broomfield, I. C. S., to be Assistant Collector, Satara.

Mr. L. V. M. Robertson, I. C. S., to be Assistant Collector, Ahmedabad.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to create a temporary appointment of Deputy Collector, Sixth Grade, and to appoint Mr. Krishnaji Vasudev Joshi to act as District Deputy Collector, Ratnagiri, vice Mr. J. H. Garrett, I. C. S., on deputation, pending further orders.

Captain G. G. P. Humphreys, 127th P. W. O Baluch Light Infantry, to be Adjutant, Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Captain H. Hulseberg, with effect from the 1st May.

Captain C. S. Anderson, Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted 8 months' leave out of India from 1st May or date of availing himself of it.

"Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps."—Captain Hugh Reginald Osborne is transferred to the Supernumerary List with effect from 1st April

Karachi Artillery Volunteers.—Second-Lieutenant Earnest Archbell Pearson resigns his Commission.—Dated 1st March.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.—Captain Percy Willett Cresswell resigns his Commission.—Dated 1st April.

Captain W. S. Walker, First Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted seven and half months' leave of absence from India with effect from 13th May or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it."

B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers.—Major A. J D. Dunne, V. D., Poona Volunteer Rifles, to be Major, Supernumerary to establishment, pending absorption, from 1st April.

Mr. A. Mitchell to be Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers for the purposes of the said Act with effect from the 27th April vice Mr. E. Guppy; with Aden as the local extent of his.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to place the services of Mr. J. H. Garrett, I. C. S., at the disposal of the Government of India.

Mrs. C. D'Monte, L.M. & S., Second Physician, Pestanji Hormasji Kama Hospital for Women and Children, Bombay, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months with effect from the date of relief.

Miss Avabai Manekji Mehta, L.M. & S., House Surgeon at the Kama Hospital, is appointed to act as Second Physician during the absence of Mrs. D'Monte on leave.

Miss. Charlotte Smith, L.M. & S., is appointed to act as House Surgeon at the Kama Hospiral, vice Miss Mehta.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. D. C. Barry, I.M.S., has been granted, from the date of relief, such privilege leave of absence as was due to him on that date in combination with furlough on medical certificate for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to one year and six months.

Captain W. H. Dickinson, M.B., B. Ch., I. M. S., to act as Chemical Analyser to Government, Bombay, vice Lieutenaut-Colonel T. D. C. Barry, I. M. S., granted leave, pending further orders.

Senior Assistant Surgeon E. Mackenzie to act as Chemical Analyser for Sind and Health Officer of the Port of Karachi, in addition to his own duties, vice Captain W. H. Dickinson, M.B, B.Ch., I.M.S., pending further orders.

Mr. F. Norman, Temporary Engineer under covenant, passed with credit, on 2nd April, the Professional Examination prescribed by the Public Works Department.

Mr. A. H. Whyte, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, with effect from the 1st December, 1907, and will continue to hold the temporary rank of Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, up to 7th March, 1908, inclusive.

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

Legislation Proposed.

VIEWS OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 14.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the different Life Offices in Calcutta unanimously approve of Government undertaking legislation on the lines of the English Life Assurance Companies Act of 1870. The Committee of the Chamber think that £20,000 deposit is excessive for this country.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

FAMININE MOUSTACHES.

"There are so many women with moustaches in England!" An Australian woman who came over last year in the wake of the Premiers said it, and the Englishwomen who heard her muttered that it was just like one of those Colonials to make a statement so crude and exaggerated. Their feelings were hardly smoothed when she averred that the woman with the affliction known as superfluous hairs did not exist in Australia. "It's our wonderful climate, I daresay," she finished complacently. How far her claim for her countrywomen is correct, I have not met them in sufficient numbers to decide, but writes a lady correspondent, her strictures made me look about among my fair compatriots, and I have regretfully arrived at the conclusion that a portion of her assertion cannot be contradicted. For some reason or other fully a quarter of the women one sees who have passed their first youth, develop hairs on the chin or upper lip. These may be stray intruders or may arrive in such force as to constitute a very masculine adornment. One exceedingly pretty twenty-year-old girl of my acquaintance shows, young as she is, distinct signs of what will be a moustache later on, and an electrolysis operator to whom I applied for statistics informed me that he includes among his patients a married woman of twenty-five who has luxuriant whiskers from ears to chin. So that even youth is not always spared. In the latter case the disfigurement was strengthened first by the use of tweezers and afterwards by the application of depilatories, which almost invariably have such an effect in increasing the growth they temporarily disperse that I wonder they have not become popular with bald-headed men!

A HORRIBLE PROSPECT.

To my dismay I was assured that the evil is growing. A doctor puts forth the half-jesting assertion that as the muscular and physical strength of women increases as they become more like men in their tastes, pastimes, and occupations, so will they appropriate the hirsute attribute of the male. What Frank Richardson calls "face-fittings" will in all probability descend upon the female sex with the hard-won vote. I was invited to look about me and say how many of the women with masculine intellect, or masculine habits, remain faithful to the purely feminine type.

Well, all that belong to rather a wide subject, and what I set out to discourse upon was the grave disfigurement created by superfluous hair, and to suggest, as far as may be, a remedy. It is, I know, a subject in which many thousands of women take a deeper and more distressful interest than they care to admit to their nearest and dearest, although they are too often willing to blindly follow the advice of strangers. The pity is that those strangers light-heartedly recommend remedies of whose value they know nothing, save what they have gathered from enthusiastic advertisements. Some time ago the idea got about that a new and more satisfactory cure than electrolysis had been discovered and it had the enormous advantage of being painless. I was deluged with inquiries as to the name of this wonderful thing, where it was to be procured, how applied. But I did not recommend it, and do not propose to do so now. What, then, is my prescription for the removal of superfluous hair? To that I answer: Electrolysis is the only really "permanent" cure. But the needle must be manipulated by an exceedingly careful hand, by an operator who is intelligent, conscientious, and thoroughly versed in the work. Untold misery can be wrought when the process is entrusted to the reckless, the halftrained, and to those who are indifferent as to what the future may bring forth so long as they pocket present fees. The operation is assuredly not a pleasant one—it cannot be made painless—but it obviously is the only thing that destroys the hair root that is the source of all the trouble.

CLARE NORTH.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

The following is the list of the telegrams remaining undelivered at the Bombay Central Office.

From Baroda to Kesoolal Harakhji care of V P Shanker and Co. Hornby Road, from Jamnagar to Jamnadas Doongersi Mowji Khimjis Mola Mint Road Fort, from Madras Triplicane to Hydersha Jumshiedjee Bahmonjee Bahsainje Fort, from Vijapur B B to Mohmed Mogoogbhoi Coochman Moho la Hajiahmed Tabela, from Nowshera S A to Abdulkarim Haji Talai Durgoh, from Lonavla to Musabhoy Dosabhoy Goeri Mohla Pydhonie, from Hyderabad (Sind) to Wishram Rama care of Major Bennett, from Nanpara to Hajee Noorshah Aftabgoli Mandvi, from Mangalore to Mahamed Sheikfarji Shitram Buildings, from Alnavar S M to Mazagon Masjid, from Kotah to Soowollal care of Thakarsidas Nandlal, from Churu to Gulraj care of Lachiram Srinarain, from Bangolore Chickapet to Pathichend Koopachand from Nainital to Traill Yacht Club, from Cuddalore to Veriramsoorjee Pydhonie, from Karachi to Vamonraow Rajaram Lihindibar, from Meirut to Melville Secretariat Buildings, from Jalna to Ratanlal Bagmal Mumbadevi Malla 4th, from Kolhapur City to Gangabai Gutholi care of Awada Haladi Down Story, from Multan City to Somnath Roopji Bhowvara, from Neemuch Kalooram Ramkoovan, from Kothapura to Hirji Meghji Masjid, from Hyderabad Dr Madhusoodan Roodmall Lutcheram, from Lahore to D D Postwala from Farrukhabad to Jaganath Phoolchand Minjoomal from Nova Goa to Ratansi Dhinji Khelasi Chakla from Damank R B R Surati Bader Chhibad care of Liphidi Sateh Behind Nana Buildings, from Javra to Ramaniydass Ramchandra.

PASSENGERS PER S.S. "LEVANZO."

The following is the list of passengers per Italian Mail steamer "Levanzo," Captain F. Dini, sailing to-day. Cabin passengers are requested to be present at Victoria Dock No. 4 shed at 9 a.m., (Standard Time) sharp to-day, for the medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port. Dock passengers will have to be present at Prince's Dock, New Disinfecting Station at 7 a.m., (Standard Time) with their luggage and kit:—

Anderson, Mrs	Geyzel, 8 Misses Van
Anderson, 3 Misses	Mazzasegni, Mr Guido
Arces, Mr B	Pereira, Rev S J
Arici, Dr	Paolo, Rev
Bevan, Mr G D	Powell, Mr and Mrs J E
Buckingham, Miss	Redman, Rev J
Cole, Mrs F M	Smith, Mr and Mrs H R
Cornaglia, Mr and Mrs	Sanjana, Lt-Col K C and Mrs
Cardese, Rev A M	Thorpe, Miss
Felix, Rev	Viscount de Wram
Fornara, Sig G	William, F P J Mr
Greiner, Sister	Wintle, Miss
Goodall, Mr A	Walker, R Mr
Geyzel, Lt-Col and Mrs J L Van	

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP", which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin" Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocery, etc.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

POLICE COURT.

ALLEGED SEDITIOUS WRITING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, yesterday before Mr. A.H.S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Sloane of the Criminal Investigation Department charged Tribhovandas Purshotamdas, Mangalorewala, editor, printer and publisher of a Gujrati weekly, called the "Hind Swarajaya" or the "Indian Home Ruler," and printed at the Janodaya Press in Bank Street, that he had by publishing certain articles in the "Hind Swarajaya" of the 4th and 11th April last brought or attempted to bring into hatred or contempt, and with exciting or attempting to excite disaffection, disloyalty and feeling of enmity towards, his Majesty and the Government established in British India. The accused was also charged that he had by publishing such articles promoted or attempted to promote feelings of enmity and hatred between the English and Indian subjects of his Majesty.

Mr. Bowen, Acting Public Prosecutor, prosecuted.

The accused was arrested last night by Sub-Inspector Petigara on a warrant issued against him by Mr. Aston at the instance of Saiyid Shamsuddin Saiyid Mian Kadri, Oriental Translator to the Government of Bombay. The articles complained of were headed "Englishmen afraid of the pen" and "A grave warning."

The accused having been identified by Mr. Petigara as the person mentioned in the information filed by Mr. Kadri, Mr. Bowen applied for a remand, and the hearing of the case was adjourned to the 20th instant.

The accused then applied for bail.

Mr. Bowen opposed and said that this was a non-bailable offence and the Court could only grant bail if it was satisfied that there were reasonable grounds to believe that he had not committed the offence.

The Magistrate having explained this to the accused, the latter inquired what offences he had committed.

The Magistrate read out Sections 153(a) and 155 (a) of the Indian Penal Code.

The Accused: Is the offence really so serious that I could not be released on bail?

The Magistrate: The offence is non-bailable.

The Accused: I knew eight days ago that there was a warrant against me, and yet I did not run away; I do not want to run away.

The Magistrate: If you wish to apply for bail, the only authority to which you can go is the High Court.

The accused asked if the High Court would accept an application written in Gujrati.

Mr. Sloane said vernacular applications could be sent from jail.

The accused was then taken away from the Court.

MUNICIPAL PROSECUTION.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Dayal Narayan and Abiraj Abhilal were charged with feeding their milch-buffaloes on stable refuse. It was alleged for the prosecution that on the 6th April Malwankar, a Municipal karkoon, went to the accused's stables with a sepoy and saw the buffaloes being fed on stable refuse.

In delivering his judgment the Magistrate said that it seemed that in September last Malwankar and the sepoy went to the stable and forcibly seized a buffalo belonging to the second accused. Both the accused begged Malwankar to let go the animal and, they alleged, they paid Malwankar Rs. 8, and the sepoy Re. 1. Subsequently they sent a petition to the Municipal Commissioner, charging Malwankar and the sepoy with receiving a bribe. Now the same karkoon and the sepoy came forward and said that the accused fed their buffaloes on stable refuse Obviously they had a motive for bringing such a charge against both the accused and the Court decided to believe their uncorroborated statement. The landlord's mali and mehtar proved that Dayal had no buffalo of his in that stable. This appeared to his Worship to be a case in which the accused were brought to Court because they had the courage to go before the Commissioner and implicate Malwankar and the sepoy. The accused were acquitted.

CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which Inspector O'Brien charged one Hathising Kalba with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to one Mongi Bai. It appeared from evidence that on the night of the 9th instant the accused went into the room of the latter at Kumbharwada, 2nd Lane, and told her to accompany him to his native village, which she refused to do. The accused thereupon knocked her down and bit a piece of her left nostril clean off along with the nose ring. The complainant, who bled from the nose, cried out. The accused ran away but was recently arrested at the Grant Road Station.

The accused pleaded not guilty, stating that he was drunk on the night of the alleged occurrence. He asked for some food. The complainant replied the dinner was not ready. An altercation ensued and the complainant abused him. He told her to return to him the ornaments he had given her, and to leave the room. The nose-ring she wore at the time belonged to him and he told her to return it to him which she refused to do. He therefore tried to pull off the ring, and a piece of her nose came off. He did not bite the piece of the nose off.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED 'JOTA' SPECULATION.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Favel of the Criminal Investigation Department charged Harjivan Bechar, Jivanlal Kesarichand and twenty-four other persons with gambling Superintendent Sloane prosecuted. All the accused pleaded not guilty. Mr. Sloane stated that the accused were charged with that kind of gambling known as 'Jota' speculation on the sales of cotton in Liverpool.

The case was adjourned till the 21st instant.

THE BENGAL BANK VS. BIRKMYRES.

The putracted case of the Bank of Bengal against Messrs. Birkmyres reached the penultimate stage, at Calcutta on Tuesday, the twenty seventh day when Mr. Sinha commenced his address on behalf of the Bank. He said:—I don't propose to deal with the question I dealt with before I began my evidence. Your lordship remembers the points of law and I am not going into that. The only point I wish now to make my submission will be with regard to the question of fraud. That I take it is the real and only substantial issue in the case. Before I do that it is necessary for your lordship to see the state of the pleadings and the allegations made by the parties—it is a simple one on accepted bills of exchange which were refused payment on the due date. They are drawn on March 9th payable at 90 days, that is to say on June 14th, 1907.

And it is important to remember that date considering what the Bank were going to present and how they were going to benefit by presenting the bills. The bills did not fall due until June, 1907, and, therefore, the Bank had no claim till that date. If, therefore, there is a guarantee by the Bonk which has been sworn to here, the drawers as acceptors could, on June 14th, rely upon the guarantee or warranty or evade payment on the ground that there was a breach of warranty and that the goods which Savage had agreed to deliver was not there to deliver. This had not been said then. The point is, did the Bank intend and did they have any dishonesty in their minds when they presented these bills. If they give a guarantee they would have to take care that the goods were delivered on the 31st March, that is to say long before they were paid; and unless they saw delivery of it they were liable on the warranty and could not take payment on the bills. Therefore the Bank, if they guaranteed, could not intend dishonesty, because they gained nothing. If there was a guarantee and there was a fraud on their part, then the two are absolutely inconsistent. They could not intend to guarantee and, at the sametime, intend to commit a fraud. Your lordship will remember it has not been suggested, and I don't think it could possibly be suggested, that whatever the reason of the fire was on Savage's premises, whether Savage himself was guilty of arson, or his staff, or the fire was accidental and not due to incendiary action on the part of others, that the Bank fired the premises or that Bruce-Smith did. The evidence makes it clear that none of the parties—and certainly not Bruce-Smith—contemplated at the time when the transactions were entered into, that there should be a fire and the parties would be obliged to have recourse to the Insurance Companies.

That was not in the contemplation at all. Bearing this in mind, your lordship will see what the transactions were between the parties. First of all we have the period up to February 27th, I take it a convenient division up to February the 27th would be the transactions between the 27th and 9th, and the event between the 9th and 13th, and, lastly, those between the 13th and 17th when the fire took place. What followed after that is really not material, except in so far as the conduct of the parties throw a light on what was in their minds during that period, but for other purposes it is wholly immaterial. Now let us see what happened. The suit is based upon bills of exchange drawn by Savage on Rirkmyre payable to the Bank. The Bank discounts indirectly, and they are in the usual course of business sent to the head office here for presentation to Birkmyres for acceptance, and they are sent and accepted. Now did the Bank make any representation at all to the acceptor—the drawee—for the purpose of obtaining that acceptance? It would considerably narrow the issue if your lordship dealt with that first before going through the events as detailed in the evidence.

THE DRAWEE'S RIGHT.

The drawee had a right under the law to ask for 24-hours as to whether they would accept or not. They might have done what the Alliance Mills did, namely, to make inquiries for their own satisfaction as to whether they would accept or not. They had their agency in Naraingunge and they had also Messrs. Greig & Co., with whom they were intimately associated, and the means were open to them if the goods were actually in the premises at the time they were asked to accept to make inquiries. They did not do anything of that kind, but they say "We relied on the Bank." Relied on the Bank for what? What is it the Bank said or did that they relied upon? Your Lordship will also remember that Mr. Hutchison admitted that he did not make any inquiries from the Bank. They did not write or put any questions with reference to this jute or with reference to Savage's position, and so far as the Bank is concerned if Hutchison came and said "here are bills you want us to accept." Have you got this jute under lien to you for which we are agreeing to pay you after 90 days, or must we satisfy ourselves that the jute is there either under lien or otherwise, it would be different. But they did nothing of the kind. Ordinarily, when a contract is entered into between two persons for the sale of jute, I take it each party has to satisfy himself as to the solvency or otherwise of each. My point is that they have to point out what the Bank did which they call a false representation on the part of the Bank.

Mr. Sinha referred to a case. Proceeding, he said there is a difference between an innocent representation and a fraudulent representation so far as a contract is concerned. A fraudulent representation would give a cause of action, whereas an innocent representation would not. If, as matter of fact, your Lordship finds that the Bank induced Birkmyre to accept the contract by making a representation, which is, as a matter of fact, untrue, and upon which they relied, your Lordship will not go on to find, and it is not necessary for my friend, to find, or to give evidence to say, that there was any fraud, that is to say the misrepresentation was intentional. That is to say if the Bank told Birkmyres to accept those bills and they said I tell you there are goods which you have contracted for ready, stored and packed in Savage's godowns and there would be no difficulty in getting the goods, and Birkmyre's accepted. That contract was induced by representation. Are they entitled to say "I did not know the goods were not there." That would not be a defence so far as the Bank was concerned.

The Court: The act says "fraudulent silence."

Mr. Sinha: Assuming it was caused by misrepresentation or silence, the only defence possible under the circumstances for the Bank is that it is not voidable, because the fraud so caused, they had a means of discovering like the Alliance Mills. My submission to your lordship is that they cannot lay their finger upon any representation by the Bank. What did we do. We took the bills, presented them for acceptance and attached to the bills the letter of hypothecation and invoice and this latter they consider a representation. Now, I don't see anything with regard to that. It is not their case, but I take it they say that, under the circumstances and having regard to the information you already had, it was in your duty, your information being such, that you ought to have put us on our guard. It is not really that they were relying upon was misrepresentation but upon silence.

The Court: I rather understood from Mr. Hutchison's evidence that it was a positive representation by that stamp. Mr. Sinha. Of course that is another matter.

The Court: That is the only representation as I understood.

AMBASSADORS.

"Aime" writes in the "Madras Mail":—

Who first created a record in the ambassadorial line appears to be a conundrum wrapped in lamented obscurity. Eliezar, chief of Abraham's patriarchal household, who was deputed to seek a wife for his master's son and heir, from amongst their kin across that "great river", the broad Euphrates, was a fairly early specimen. But doubtless there were many before him, the record of whose exertions we do not possess. The evolution of the idea must have been contemporaneous with the early defeat of socialistic ideals. As soon as men had ceased to "have all things in common," and sterling qualities or unusually brazen effrontery had enabled the few to become richer and therefore more powerful than the generality, the occasional despatch by one swell or chieftain to another of some members of his establishment on matters of business or pleasure became a convenience. With the growth of luxury, it advanced to the stage of a necessity. The affluent were encumbered with a number of questions demanding settlement in proportion as their flocks and herds increased at the expense of their neighbours. It was painful and undignified to submit these matters to the consideration of a Small Cause Court; preferable, from motives of natural privacy, as well as economy, to decently arrange them if possible in a quiet and friendly way. The boss himself could not always conveniently leave his ancestral stronghold; it became advisable to confide the job to an understudy, and thus the embryo ambassador was conceived. It soon became evident that much urbanity and shrewdness were required for the successful perpetration of his mission; and so by degrees it was gradually taken out of the hands of the merely honest, and conferred upon those who esteemed themselves to be clever, or were widely regarded as wily. But this took centuries to evolve. The difficulty of securing a really decent ambassador has soured the sleep of countless potentates in need of the article; and to-day it remains as true as ever that, like the poet, he must be born; he cannot be made. It goes without saying that there have been a parlous number of freaks in the profession; and Anglo-Indian history alone reveals some charming examples.

COMMERCIAL MISSIONARIES.

At its very commencement, while in the restaurant of Crosby Hall the canny Merchant Adventurers were debating their humane scheme for bringing the blessings of Western civilisation to the notice of a benighted East, one Mildenhall arose in their astounded midst, and volunteered to start at once overland to the court of the lambent Mogul. The notion was certainly thrilling, and it was embraced. Mildenhall, suitably furnished with ducats and documents, set off to forest; all Waghorn; and after a tiring journey, chock full of material for sensational personal paragraphs, eventually reached the August Presence. Contrary to expectation, it remained benignly undisturbed; probably its surroundings had not been suitably titillated, for Mildenhall was unversed in the essential art of Backshish, and though a sharp enough chap in Lombard Street or Leadenhall, a child at true diplomacy. He returned to more familiar haunts, wiser if sadder; and the first embassage was reluctantly acknowledged a fizzle. The next effort was an informal one. Kerridge, ordered out to start a factory at Surat, had ambassade is an unus[illegible] thrust upon him, and with [illegible] write a litt[illegible] to the part, proved a [illegible] giving a co[illegible] ful amateur. The perilous con[illegible] getting of it fr[illegible] the small settlement enhanced upon any story [illegible] Imperial tolerance, and Ker the time for [illegible] first reception at Agra was answer to his [illegible] owing to His Majesy Jehan the name of his [illegible] from sleep" when he made his acq[illegible] still more because he came rudely unprovided with emollient Backsrish, "No other treatment" he reported, more in sorrow than anger, "is to be expected without continual gifts both to the King and others." However, he did his best under adverse circumstances, and though privately regarding the monarch as "extremely proud and covetous," to say nothing of being "a drunkard given over to vice," discreetly veiled those uncomplimentary impressions, and admirably secured the firman he sought. Leaving a companion named Edwards behind him as "lieger" (an arrangement "needful amongst this inconstant people") he returned triumphant to Surat. Edwards, "a mere merchant," did not shine in his new capacity, although he was able to prudently pay his footing with some notable daubs and other appreciated novelties.

FURTHER STEPS.

It is alleged that he had pusillanimously "suffered blows of the porters, base Peons, and been thrust out by them with much scorne by head and shoulders without seeking satisfaction," and "further carried himself with sutch complacency that hath bredd a low reputation of our nation." So Aldworth, chief at Surat, wrote Home asking for a suitable "Resident in Agra with the Kings and sutch a one whose person may breed regard, for they here look much after greate men." The occasion called aloud for an Ambassador of high degree, and presently, to meet it, there emerged the famous Sir Thomas Roe, "a gentle man of pregnant understanding, well spoken, learned, industrious, and of a comely personage," and withal a friend of the lamented Prince Henry's, an intrepid traveller, M.P. for Tamworth, of sound constitution, and only thirty-five years old. Could anything better have been devised? The new envoy covenanted for a screw of six hundred pounds (half of which he banked with the Company) he was granted five hundred marks for necessary outfit, another five hundred "to satisfie some debts which he oweth abroad," and a loan of one hundred pounds for the purchase of appropriately gorgeous plate. A Chaplain at £50, and a chirurgeon at £24 were attached to his suite, and £30 allotted him for the "liveries" of its less distinguished members. Thus equipped, the Royal Representative set sail for the Shiny. He spent four years at the court of the Immense Mogul, and a mass of literature illumines the epoch, Being a tactful English gentleman, he was fairly successful; but from the fact that his like was never again voluntarily entertained by the Company, it may be inferred that they found it cheaper and just as efficacious to use their own staff in future.

All this time a curious free-lance was flourishing at Ispahan. While Mildenhall was engaged upon his romantic but fruitless endeavour to commercially nobble the King of Kings in Upper India, His Majesty of Persia had already accorded privileges to "all Christian people" within his realms, partly impelled thereto by the sage advice of Sir Anthony Shirley, English Resident at his court. This notable, with his brother Robert, would seem for years to have been the first and only Britons in Persia. When Sir Anthony died, Sir Robert succeeded him in his emoluments and unique position; and as soon as Kerringe had intrepidly established himself at Surat, invited him to exploit the Shah in the Shah's dominions. The recommendation was supported by a party of the name of Steele, who had pertinaciously pursued a defaulting Turk from Aleppo to the recently established factory, and had there reluctantly abandoned the exciting chase. Steele was returning Home, disillusioned with Oriental probity, and piloted a scout from Kerringe as far as Shirley's spacious verandah. The trip resulted in a ship being set to Jask, loaded with

AN ALLURING CARGO

—a step, by the way, to which Sir Thomas Roe began by objecting, though when the music had started he approved. All was going swimmingly when cameleon-like Shirley, open to flattering conviction, decided that a Portuguese alliance promised a more profitable personal speculation than an English, and departed for Europe in the new and dignified character of Persian Ambassador to Spain. Cannock was hastily sent up from Surat to protect the forsaken interests of his countrymen, and when a Spanish representative arrived by and bye, he found the Persian monarch indisposed for a deal. Meanwhile, versatile Shirley had arrived in London, ably supporting his dual diplomatic role, and the news naturally shocked him. Dissembling, however, his pained surprise, he placidly submitted a bill for material and moral damages assessed at £2,000; and when this was warmly rejected, magnanimously returned to Persia, nobly resolved to bear no malice. Unhappily he died shortly afterwards, before his real worth had been clearly perceived; leaving a monumental impression of his profoundly Machiavellian grasp of the ambassadorial art.

When the new Company began its short and troubled career of blustering opposition to the old, some farcical incidents developed. Among its earliest pioneers was John Pitt, tentatively tethered at Masulipatam, and a cousin of Thomas Pitt, reformed interloper and now Governor of Fort St. George, whose crisp letters to his relative form such delectable specimens of frank correspondence. But that was merely a side show; the main entertainment centred round John Norris Esq., M. P., selected to fill the position of Extraordinary Plenipotentiary to the entirely innocent Mogul. This gentleman (like Paget, also M.P.) took himself very seriously, and determined to outdo Sir Thomas Roe, of sweet memory—a consummation he eventually achieved, though not quite in the way intended. He was created a Baronet by the King, promised a salary of £2,000, and equipped with private secretary, chaplain, chirurgeon, musicians and staff in gorgeous uniforms, all in the most approved style. After wasting a year (on John Pitt's misrepresentations) at Masulipatam, he landed at Surat, and in due stately course reached Imperial head-quarters, just then engaged in the siege of Panulla.

POMP AND CIRCUMSTANCE.

Properly mindful of the value of first impressions, the ambassadorial entry into camp was made at the tail of a gorgeous procession. At its head come "Mr. Cristor, Commander of His Excellency's Artillery on horse-back"; then the presents, (comprising twelve brass guns, the inevitable broadcloth, and four "Arabian horses," two of them "richly caparisoned") escorted by a hundred "cohurs and measures" four mounted English soldiers; the Union Red, White and Blue Flags; the King's and His Excellency's crests; a state planquin (empty); two other crets: "the music, with rich liveries, on horseback"; Mr. Basset, Lieutenant of H. E's Footguards, stride a champing charger; ten mounted servants; 'the King's and my Lord's arms"; a "kettledrum in livery on horseback"; three "trumpetts 'ditto; Captain Symons, Commander of H. E.'s Gard; twelve "troopers every way armed and accutred after the English mode"; Mr. Ieverly, Leutenant H. E.'s Horse Guards; "the King' and my Lord's arms, richly gilt and very larg, the first being borne by sixteen men; Messrs. Joh Mill and Whittaker "in rich laced coass," carsolling; Mr. Hale, Master of Horse, "richly dres carrying the Sword of State, pointed up," (fortuately for himself) His Excellency, reclining lamoronsly "in a rich palanquin, Indian [illegible]sidered furniture"; four pages, a brace on either [illegible] his pupous Immensity; "H. Edward Norris [illegible]secretay to the Embassy, in rich palanquin, [illegible] Hi Majesty's letter to the Emperor" on [illegible]dering Messrs. Wingate and Shuttleworth; [illegible] coclusion, Messrs. Harlewyn, Treasuer, [illegible]ret edately, "wearing a gold key," and [illegible]ill, Secretary to H. E., bracketed on the [illegible]e as "in a coach." Unhappily the imposing displa was largely wasted. Negotiations fell throug; Norris [illegible] knew the sme way b[illegible] and in an explo[illegible] Surat. Nece[illegible]gained admission available, [illegible] in a vulgar[illegible] spleen colla[illegible] What becam[illegible] ed his puiss[illegible]

Poor Sir [illegible] cendent Roe [illegible] the intrigues [illegible] last quarter [illegible] ambitious li[illegible] show. Ever[illegible] from the wre[illegible] the incompar[illegible] modores offici[illegible] dents) in the [illegible] tweens. Con[illegible] speedily withe[illegible] Meritorious ac[illegible] occupied the t[illegible] to the end of [illegible] His Excellency [illegible] fly on the whe[illegible]

A WRITER i[illegible] Lord Cromer' [illegible] that, wishing t[illegible] more precisely [illegible] text the author [illegible] ment, he wrote [illegible] He then gives [illegible] received in repl[illegible] him to remind [illegible] is, perhaps, the [illegible] the world. This [illegible] and any attempt [illegible] international cha[illegible] an insuperable ob[illegible] ism, with which [illegible] strongly impregna[illegible] thousand years. A[illegible] to make any Minis[illegible] would result in [illegible] Egyptian control [illegible] straight to bankr[illegible] writes Lord Crome[illegible] enable British tutel[illegible] sist in kneading toge[illegible] into a single commun[illegible] natives, who live on [illegible] tinction of religion or[illegible] take years to attain th[illegible] backwardness of Egy[illegible] gulf separating the[illegible] partially instructed fr[illegible] population, and also b[illegible] Europeans in Egypt, [illegible] who take a broad vie[illegible] until that fusion is eff[illegible] to talk of autonomy [illegible] word. That is my [illegible] conclusion, Lord Cro[illegible] of certain writers, bo[illegible] Continent, to discu[illegible] point of view of thei[illegible] problem of East and [illegible] Egyptian affairs is [illegible] specially concern Eng[illegible] any other country in [illegible] rately, it is a Europe[illegible] sense of the world."

BY THE WAY.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA'S NEW PARK.

Following the precedent of the United States, the South Australian Government have allotted an area of sixty-seven square miles as a public park and sanctuary for animals. Big as is this tract of land—about half the size of the Isle of Wight—it is but a garden compared to Yellowstone Park, the great American national park and game reservation in Wyoming; which embraces an area lying about the sources of the Yellowstone and Missouri Rivers no less than fifty-five by sixty-four miles in extent, and containing over 3,500 square miles. With its natural lakes and waterfalls, extinct volcanoes and hot springs, together with large numbers of animals, including bears, bisons, and antelopes, the record for "Parks" easily belongs to America's Yellowstone. Hyde Park is less than 400 acres in extent, and Phœnix Park, Dublin, the largest park in the United Kingdom, contains 1,760 acres, and is seven miles in circumference.

A REMARKABLE CENTENARIAN.

The Rev. Thomas Lord, who has celebrated the 100th anniversary of his birth, enjoys a record that may be said to be without a parallel. Though he relinquished the active duties of a Congregational pastorate when he attained his seventieth birthday, Mr. Lord has never been long absent from some Nonconformist pulpit, and the venerable preacher attracted a large congregation on Easter Sunday evening at the Primitive Methodist Chapel at Horncastle, where he resides. Mr. Lord, though his faculties of vision and hearing are somewhat impaired, enjoys remarkably good health. He was born in the little Buckinghamshire town made famous by William Cowper and John Newton; and his birth occuring only a few months after the death of the latter, he heard in his early days many stories in Olney respecting the two friends.

HOW THE ARMY IS MADE UP.

Among those offering to enlist in the Army last year it was found that 27,921 unskilled men came forward, against 13,022 skilled tradesmen, in addition to 15,233 men classified separately, such as fishermen, boatmen, stewards, barmen, and clerks. About one-fourth of each category was rejected, the unskilled having a slight advantage in the numbers passing. The "town casuals" without calling provided the greatest number of recruits (11,233), and second came 6,683 agricultural labourers. In the Army Englishmen predominate; there are 178,240, against 3,588 Welshmen, 18,129 Scotsmen, 22,836 Irishmen, 9,014 Colonials, and 25 aliens. As to religion, 162,754 are classed as Church of England, 34,043 as Roman Catholics, 17,251 as Presbyterians, 10,868 as Wesleyans, 3,047 as Bapists, 2,231 as Mohammedans, and 191 as Jews.

MUNICIPAL GOLF LINKS.

The first local authority in England to start municipal golf-links was "Fry's Magazine" states, Bournemouth. The charge there is one shilling a round. Last year the receipts were £2,798. Nottingham has also some fine municipal links which are paying well. Sheffield has just been considering a scheme for its own links, and the Brighton Corporation has the formation of golf courses on its list of municipal undertakings. At Edinburgh a charge of two pence only is made, although the two links are among the finest in the country. In Scotland, indeed, the provision and management of golf-links is a very ordinary and important point of municipal economy, and some of the burghs have made the facilities for the game so cheap that it has now become the most popular pastime.

A BALZAC STORY.

[illegible] new, of Balzac is related by a [illegible] gained admission



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THE "FAMOUS" CHAMPION GOODS.

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Fig. 203½. Fig. 401. Fig. 96.



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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, May 13.] [BOMBAY, May 14.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	87 5/8	7/16	unchgd
3 do. Rentes ...	95 1/2		
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	96 7/16	5/16	
3½ do. Govt Securities ...	88 1/8	1/8	
Bar Silver in London ...	24 1/8	7/16	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	24 1/8		unchgd
Do. in New York ...	mutilated		
Exchange on London at Paris	25 11 1/2		1
Do. do. do. Berlin	20 42		unchgd
Do. do. do. New York	mutilated		
Discount Bank of England Rate	3	since	Mar 19
Discount Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ...	2		1/8
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	2 1/2		unchgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 3/4		unchgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 1/8	1/8	1/8
Interest Day-to-Day Loans ...	1 1/8		unchgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	1 1/8		

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England £100,000 for various places.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)...1s. 3 23/32d. unchanged.

* Closing tone of Silver.—Steady.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 10,00,000.

Rs. 50,000 were allotted to Madras at 1s. 3 29/32d.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale ... Rs. 80,000

Amount to be allotted next week ... Rs. 10,00,000

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS:—

Bills on Bombay ... Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 3 29/32d.

COTTON.

Liverpool:—

Spots ...	Steady with good business done.
Futures ...	...Steady.
East Indian ...	...Quiet.
Manchester ...	...Steady.
Total Sales ...	...15,000 Bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	1,000 "
Imports ...	...
Mid-Americans	...5·83—01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown...	...7 3/8+1/16

Future Delivery Prices:—

May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Spt.-Oct.
5·43	5·41	5·38	5·23	5·08
+10	+10	+09	+07	+08
Oct-Nov.	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**	
4·97	4·93	4·91	4·90	
+05	+05	+04	+05	

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 7,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year... 10,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ... 2,000 "
Do. to Continent ... 1,000 "

Spot Cotton—11·10+25

Futures—Month of July 9·76+33 } (First tone mutilated) Declined later partially under realizing.
Do. do. Oct. 9·08+16 }

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—10 7/8+3/16
Futures—Month of } Mutilated.
Do. do. }
Closing Tone of Futures.—Steady.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed:—

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship, 5·5
May-June—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship

at the close. Calcutta rates are advised as 95 13/16 for cash and 95 15/16 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote:—

Cash ... ... Rs. 95 12
1st Settlement ... ... " 95 14

Bullion:—

On Wednesday Bar silver in London advanced 1/16 for ready to 24 1/8, but the two months' forward rate remained unaltered at 24 1/8. The local Market has been fairly active, especially for ready bar. It is said that the bear section are finding it difficult to buy back their sales and they will doubtless have an interesting tussle with the bulls before the settlement is arranged. Forward rates are much lower than ready and close as under.

Bar Gold is steady.

We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	5	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	5	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	4	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	64	1	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	63	2	0
Ditto 2nd do. ...	62	6	0

COTTON.

Market Report:—

The further sharp rise at Home has steadied our market and rates recovered Rs. 2 to 3 in most descriptions. There is however little doing in contracts and prices are more or less nominal owing to absence of business. The market closes quiet but steady as under.

There was a better enquiry at Colaba this afternoon for ready cotton, particularly by shippers, and a moderate business resulted. Holders are however stiff as to prices.

QUOTATIONS:—

	Rs.	Delivery. May
Fine M. G. Broach ...	280/1	
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	212/13	
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	208	
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	199	200
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	199	
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	196	
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	189	90
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	196/7	
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	184/5	
Good Bagalkot Bijapur ...	200/1	
Good Westerns ...	202/3	
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	230	

Liverpool Opener:—

Opening Tone... ... ... Firm.
Estimated Sales ... ... 12,000 bales
Total Imports ... ... 38,000 "

Future Delivery Prices:—

M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.
5·45	5·44	5·42	5·25	5·11
+02	+03	+05	+02	+03
O.-N.	**N.-D.**	**D.-J.**	**J.-F.**	
5·00	4·96	4·98	4·92	
+03	+02	+02	+02	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed:—

The market is quiet but steady with only a very moderate demand. We quote:—

Ready ... ... Rs. 8 8 0 B. T.
May ... ... " 8 10 6 R. T.

Rapeseed:—

The market is quiet but steady with a small enquiry. We quote:—

Ready Brown Cawnpore... Rs. 9 2 0 B. T.
May " Delhi ... " 9 9 6 R. T.
Yellow Gujerat ... ... " 10 3 0 B. T.
" Cawnpore... " 9 15 0 B. T.

Gingellyseed:—

The market is steadier with a better enquiry.

Quotations are:—

Bold White 85 p. c. ... ... Rs. 55 0 0
Muggy ... ... " 53 8 0
Yellow Hingunghat ... ... " 57 0 0
" Secunderabad ... " 55 8 0

Poppyseed:—

... Rs. 10 7 0 B. T.
Tone—Steadier.

Castorseed:—

Ready ... ... Rs. 29 0 0
Tone—Quiet.

Cottonseed:—

... Rs. 25 8 0
Tone—Steady.

Mowraseed:—

June-July ... Rs. 5 13 0 B. T.
Tone—Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	12 p.c.	1,402½
Bank of India ...	100	50	5 "	63
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	12 "	1,465
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	10 "	1,120
Commercial Bank of India P.	100	100	6 "	65
O.	50	50	1½ "	18
Specie Bank ...	100	50	5 "	52
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. ...	100	100	14 "	230
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 "	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	13 "	£52
Mercantile ...	£25	£12½	16 "	£18¼
	£25	£12 1¼	6 "	£17¼
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor. ...	£2	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue; new issue xd. 75
National Bk of India ...	£25	£12	12 p.c.	750

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly.	Rate.
Ahmedabad Advance ...	500	500	15	xd 490
Alliance ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	180
Assur Veerjee ...	500	500	50	475
Berar Manufacturing ...	100	200	10	220
Bombay Cotton Mfg. ...	500	500	yr. 50	600
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co. ...	250	250	12½	725
Bombay United ...	250	250	8	xd 465
Century ...	500	500	50	xd 1,850
Central India ...	500	500	85	xd 1,770
China ...	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk ...	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill ...	700	700	50	1,030
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	900
Connaught ...	500	300	25	275
Coorla ...	1,000	1,000	40	750
Crescent ...	100	100	5	xd 90½
Crown ...	500	500	60	1,400
Currimbhoy ...	1,000	1,000	50	xd 1,025
David ...	150	50	10	xd 350
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	680
Empress ...	500	500	25	330
Framji Petit ...	1000	1,000	75	1,250
Gold Mohur ...	500	500	10	350
Hindustan ...	1,000	1,000	20	520
Howard & Bulloughs ...	570	500	25	500
Hyderabad ...	1,000	1,000	60	1,400
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	15	182
Indian Manufg. ...	1,000	1,000	35	670
Indo-China Manufg. ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,150
James Greaves ...	500	500	5	330
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	172½
Jewraj Baloo ...	1,000	1000	divid 80	430
Jubilee Mills ...	1,000	1,000	10	400
Khandesh ...	1,000	610	75	1010
Khatao Makunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr 45	715
Kohinoor ...	500	500	25	xd. 725
Leopold ...	100	100	3	60
Luxmidas ...	1,000	1,000	40	425
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1,000	1,000	80	1,455
Madras United ...	1,000	1,000	125	3,150
Manockji Petit ...	1,000	1,000	150	2,870
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	xd 2870
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	.....	55
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	.....	20
New Great Eastern ...	200	200	Nil.	195
New City of Bombay ...	500	500	20	655
Phoenix ...	100	100	5	xd 100
Presidency ...	1,000	1,000	20	650
Queen ...	1000	1,000	20	950
Rehman ...	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Ripon ...	1,000	1,000	divid 50	800
Sassoon Cotton ...	1,000	1,000	p. c. 10	890
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	40	
Sholapur ...	1,000			
S. Mahratta ...				
Standard Mills ...				
Sun ...				

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

BILLY AND THE VISCOUNT.

Miss Beryl Mercer is making low-life character her sppecial line. She can now be seen at the Kingsway as the woman tramp in "Diana of Dobson's," and as Billy, a Hoxton waif, in Mr. Wilfred T. Coleby's episode, "The Likes o' Me." This is nothing much more than a conversation between a boy viscount and a boy outcast, but the conversation is an extremely interesting one, and the circumstances under which Billy and the "little torf" are thrown together in the small "general shop" in Hoxton, where each questions the other as to his mode of life, are not of the usual impossible order. It is evident from Miss Mercer's performance as Billy that the talented young actress has made a close study of the personality of the waif; while nothing could be cleverer, in its way, than Master Phili Tonge's Viscount Worth, a highly groomed little aristocrat, who cannot for the life of him understand why people living "fourteen in a room," do not send for the doctor immediately when one of them feels like dying.

A BOY-ACTOR.

Master Philip Tonge is our leading boy-actor. He is as different from the ordinary squeathing child-actor as Mr. Beerbohm Tree is from the raw stage recruit. Even when he was quite a small boy, six years of age, he managed to make himself clear to his audience without straining his voice into a shrill treble; and his manner on the stage is as natural almost, as Mr. Charles Hawtrey's. This clever little chap, who is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Asheton Tonge, for some time associated with Mr. Tree's productions at His Majestey's, has appeared at nearly every important theatre in London, and his Viscount Worth in "The Likes o' Me" is close upon the thirtieth part he has played.

STANDING BY, HIS SEX.

Master Tonge, at the age of six and a half, was a somewhat old-fashioned little man in the thatre and many of the remarks he made at that time concerning the members of the company, were in keeping with his general manner. Once he went to his mother in her dressing-room, and reported that Mr. and Mrs. —, the leading actor and his wife, were "quarrelling again most dangerously." "Dear me, I hope they won't come to blows!" exclaimed Mrs. Tonge. "If they do," mused Master Philip, gravely, and with slow and measured emphasis—"I quite hope that Mrs. — will get the worst of it. Really mother, she is the most trying woman I ever acted with in all my life!" The young actor has long since—yet not so long—left the unchivalrous age of six and a half behind, together with its gravities and its scepticisms, and is now one of the jolliest and most natural of boys

BILLED BEFORE WRITTEN.

Sir Francis Burnand bids the record for lightning play-writing, having written 'Diplunacy,' his famous burlesque of 'Dilomacy,' between midnight and eight in the mornig. But Mr H. V. Esmond comes next with his dologue, 'In and Out of a Punt.' The history of its birth ... ual one. Mr. Esmond had promised to ... e play, and act in it with his wife, ... -in-law, Miss Aida Moore, wh was ... ncert in Brighton; but he put off the ... m day to day, and had not decided ... or episode, even when it came to ... tting out the bill matter." In ... er-in-law's letter, asking his fo... little piece, he wired back "Call it 'In and Out of a ... had but the vaguest idea of what he ... write; but a day or two before the ... and wrote a foolish little play ... word, which went extremely ... t, and which afterwards ... rst favourite with ama-

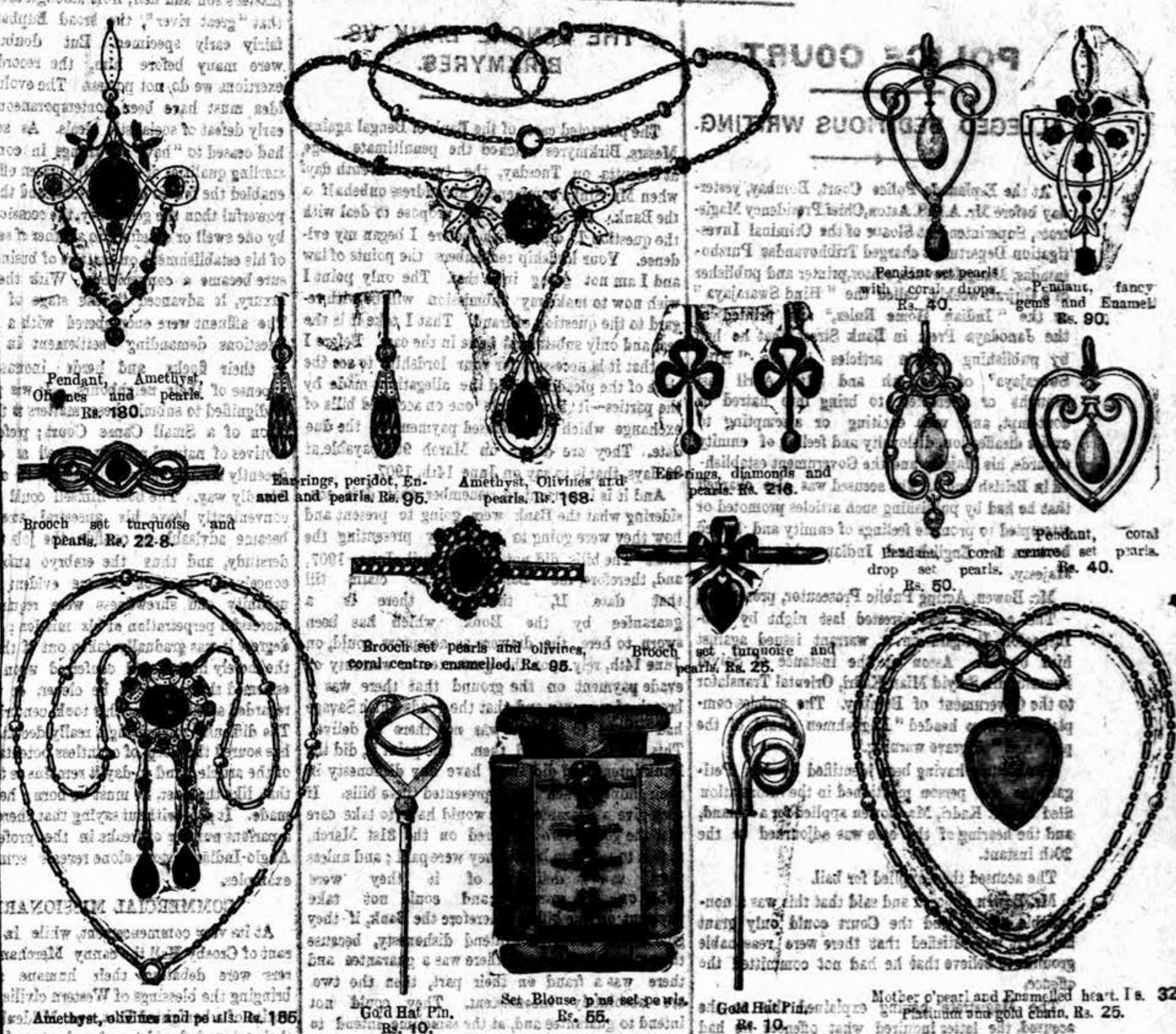
... remember with gratitude ... made one of the best of ... mance of the character at a ... al of "As You Like." It ... tic critics as one of the ... f Touchstone the stage had ... ollection, and on the first ... he was called before the ... es at the end of the play ... ally favourable verdict of ... Yet no one in the theatre ... e) could have guessed that ... ous that night that he was ... rance, lest he should forget ... 's waiting for his first cue in ... iager came running silently ... in whispered despair, what ... e of bells was. "Go away," ... Go away!" "I am doing it!" ... h nervousness that every bell ... ging its loudest.

... s just a man with a whip, and ... salary at the Oxford Music ... ry handsome man, and it is a ... and the things he does with ... With his twenty-five feet of ... roo hide, he can flick the ash ... ly and as easily as you or I could ... the little finger; he can cut a ... t; and he can snatch a supposed ... from his hand with it, and al... hement, by a peculiar turn of the ... securely round the ankles, and ... ally as harmless as a baby. This ... hip off at its best. All that most ... it, I have observed, is to aim at a ... it and catch the lash in the shaft, ... y little boy's breeches with it, and ... the back wheel.

... ENTERTAINER.

... ndigo, Australia, and educated at the ... niversity, Mr. Fred Lindsay (to call ... age name) started his working life as a ... the back country of Queensland, and ... his remarkable skill with the stock ... at extent while carrying on his busi... travelling about with cattle, riding ... along lonely ways, from sunrise to ... indsay used to amuse himself by flick... nocent little heads of flowers by the ... pping off the foliage of trees. It did ... im that he was cleverer with the whip ... ckriders; but in Africa after the war ... he way, he fought with some distinc... rmed a few feats with the whip at a ... where a little entertainment was ... for the benefit of the funds of a ... and he made such an impression ... ce that several of his friends gave ... until he accepted the professional ... ffered to him. Mr. Lindsay holds ... nancial interests in Uganda and East ... a member of the Constitutional Club ... ention of sticking to his present ... hich he follows simply by way of a ... ppy man to have a hobby which is ... ly to those who engage him to exercise

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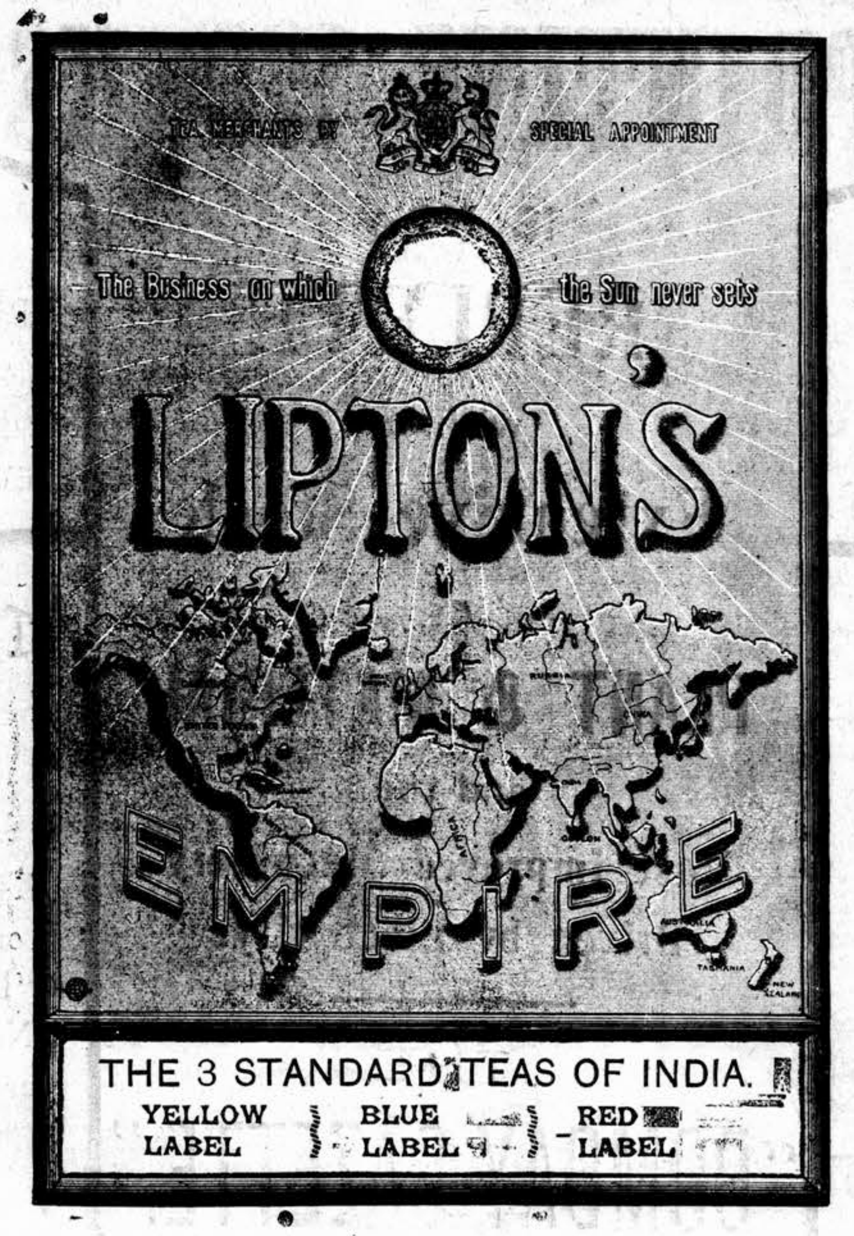
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